

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A CASE STUDY OF ABUSED WIVES
REPORTED AT THE POLICE STATIONS IN BANGKOK
METROPOLIS, THAILAND**





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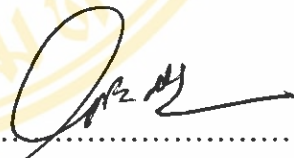
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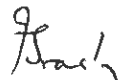
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Kanokporn Bunyapipat

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A CASE STUDY OF ABUSED WIVES REPORTED AT
THE POLICE STATIONS IN BANGKOK METROPOLIS, THAILAND**

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ABSTRACT

This study is field research that examines the causes of, aid, types of, violence on wives by husbands. It also look at the expectations of wives in regard to reporting violence at police stations and the need of abused wives for aid. The sample group was 36 wives who made a police report of abuse by their husbands. The collection of data, derived from their responses to a questionnaire on domestic violence completed between March and September 2005 in the Bangkok metropolitan area. Essentially, the data was analysed using percentages, means, t-test and One way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

The research indicated that physical, emotional and sexual violence on wives results in anxiety, low self-esteem, insomnia and severe depression. The violence as such severely affects the economy and relationships within families. In general, the report at the police station was made to warn husbands to stop the violence and to seek shelter. At the highest level, wives wanted their husbands to be frightened. According to the survey, most wives expected assistance in emotional and physical rehabilitation, legal right and prosecution, temporary shelter and occupation. Wives whose husbands forced them to have sexual intercourse or were not faithful, required more help than wives who had never been abused in those ways. The findings of this study are to encourage relevant organizations to determine effective and competent assistance in the eradication of domestic violence.

KEY WORDS : DOMESTIC VIOLENCE / ABUSED WIVES / NEEDED AID

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ความรุนแรงในครอบครัว:ศึกษาเฉพาะกรณีภรรยาที่ถูกกระทำรุนแรงโดยสามีซึ่งมีการแจ้งความที่
สถานีตำรวจในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร (DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:A CASE STUDY OF ABUSED
WIVES REPORTED AT THE POLICE STATIONS IN BANGKOK
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บทคัดย่อ

การศึกษาครั้งนี้เป็นการวิจัยเชิงสำรวจภาคสนาม (Field Research) มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาสาเหตุ
รูปแบบความรุนแรงที่ภรรยาได้รับ ความต้องการของภรรยาในการแจ้งความที่สถานีตำรวจและความต้องการ
ความช่วยเหลือของภรรยาที่ถูกกระทำรุนแรงโดยสามี กลุ่มตัวอย่างเป็นภรรยาที่ถูกกระทำรุนแรงโดยสามีซึ่งมีการ
แจ้งความที่สถานีตำรวจในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร จำนวน 36 คน เก็บข้อมูลโดยใช้แบบสอบถาม ระหว่างเดือน
มีนาคม-กันยายน พ.ศ.2548 การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลใช้การหาค่าความถี่ ค่าร้อยละ คะแนนเฉลี่ย สถิติการทดสอบที
(t - test) และการวิเคราะห์ความแปรปรวนทางเดียว (One way Analysis of Variance : ANOVA)

ผลการวิจัยพบว่าภรรยาถูกกระทำรุนแรงด้านร่างกาย จิตใจและทางเพศ ทำให้ภรรยาเกิดความรู้สึกวิตก
กังวล เครียด นอนไม่หลับ รู้สึกไร้ค่า ต่ำหนืดตนเอง ซึมเศร้า มีผลกระทบทางเศรษฐกิจและครอบครัวแตกแยกใน
ระดับสูง ความต้องการของภรรยาเมื่อไปแจ้งความที่สถานีตำรวจพบว่า ต้องการให้ตำรวจกล่าวตักเตือนสามี
เพื่อให้รู้ว่าการกระทำรุนแรงต่อภรรยาเป็นสิ่งที่ผิดกฎหมาย เพื่อหลบภัยจากสามีชั่วคราว เพื่อให้สามีรู้สึกกลัวและ
เจ็บปวดไม่กล้ากระทำรุนแรงในระดับสูง สำหรับความต้องการช่วยเหลือ พบว่าภรรยามีความต้องการความ
ช่วยเหลือในด้านความรู้ด้านสิทธิกฎหมายและการดำเนินคดี ที่พักที่ปลอดภัยและอาชีพ การพยาบาลในการรักษา
ฟื้นฟูทางร่างกายและจิตใจและพบว่าผู้ที่เคยถูกกระทำรุนแรงโดยการมีเพศสัมพันธ์โดยไม่เต็มใจมีความต้องการ
ช่วยเหลือสูงกว่าผู้ที่ไม่เคยถูกกระทำรุนแรงอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ ผู้ที่สามีมีพฤติกรรมนอกใจมีความต้องการ
ช่วยเหลือสูงกว่าผู้ที่ไม่เคยถูกกระทำรุนแรงอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ ซึ่งสิ่งที่ค้นพบนี้นำไปสู่การวางแผนการ
ช่วยเหลือผู้ประสบปัญหาความรุนแรงในครอบครัวได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพต่อไป

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Background and importance of the study

The family is the most important component of society as the sources of love, warmness and security which are important for both mental and social developments. Meanwhile, some families can be the origins of violence too. Healthy or functional family is advantage but dysfunctional family can be the cause of crisis. The statistic of violence shown in newspapers such as Mathichon, Khao Sod, Thai Rath, Daily News and Bangkok Business between January to September 2002 revealed that

Type of violence	Cases
Husbands killed their wives	41
Wives hurt their husbands	20
Husbands battered their wives	11
Fathers killed their children	8
Husbands had extramarital affairs	5
Mothers killed their children	4
Wives committed suicide	2
total	91

The most frequency problems were crimes done by husbands[41 cases]. Twenty cases were the cases that wives hurt their husbands, eight were the cases that fathers killed their children, five were the cases that husbands had extramarital affairs, four were the cases that mothers killed their children and two were the cases that wives committed suicide [Women' Friends Foundation, 2003: 5]. These statistics

conformed to the research of World Health Organization [WHO, 2001: 2] which studied statistic of wives being abused in 1993 of three countries; the Philippines, Canada and Bangladesh. The research showed ten percents of Philippine's women were abused by their husbands or lovers, also twenty-nine percents in Canada and thirty-four percents in Bangladesh. Moreover, the statistics of violence in 1993 in USA shown that most of victims were women and most of murderers were their husbands or lovers [Heise, 1993 : 173]. In addition, the statistics of Women' Friends Foundation between 1982 to 1999 revealed that there were 67,850 cases of persons needing help and sixty-five percents of them were cases of domestic violence. In 2001, there were 869 persons consulting with foundation and 501 persons had problem about domestic violence. This conformed to the study of Jaroenyut, C. et al [2000] which studied about brutality in family: the case study of women abused by their husbands and admitted at hospitals in Bangkok. This study showed that 77% of married abused women were hurt by their husbands. It also shows that there is more domestic violence than the past era and it becomes one of the most important problems of Thai society problems.

Although violent acts on women were a major cause of problem, the effect does not lie only on wives or victims but also affects children or surrounding people. When problem of violence happens to family members, family inevitably suffers from hatred and love, unfaithfulness which eventually causes the collapsed family. Furthermore, it is found that children from violence-like families tend to do violent acts easily as a reflect and aggressive emotion [Petchsuksiri,P., 1996: 93].When men commit the violent act in their families,abused women would feel despair and lonely. They fear to reveal about violence to other because they think this is family's secret and wives often think this is a family matter and wives often assume that their husbands only lose the temper and should forgive them. Therefore, women decide to suppress their anger and hope that their spouses would not beat them up again. In fact, it is found when there is second conflict in families; husbands often continue more violent acts than the first time and repeat such a cycle [Kanjanaol C.,1999:557] which wives fail to bear this unfavorable situation. So, they ask for help from friends, cousins, foundations, non-government organizations, and police by monitoring. However, in many cases, most police officers often refuse prosecuting and view it as a

family minor battery. Moreover, certain regulation of Royal Thai Police states the extra practice [second copy] in 2000 in the thirteenth chapter the quarrel between husband and wife. The 583rd regulation specifies in the case that husband or wife claims that he/she was hurt. If he/she is not seriously injured or unintentionally do with the bad aim, the police should make them compromise, warn about the charges and prosecution when he/she violate again. So police choose to reconcile when case as such occurs. On the contrary, it is always found that when police arrest husbands, wives would withdraw the report and ask to release them [Johnson, 1985: 111, referred in Pananakornsub, W., 2002: 21]. But police refuse to do so because the case involve the criminal law which requires legal process in the course of justice.

However, other on women's rights closely work on this problem, for example, the United Nations, which shows the concerns about the importance of female rights, makes campaigns in order to stop the violence on women in 1994 through the declaration of international woman's day on March 8th. In 1995, The UN also announces that November 25th of each year is the day to stop violence on women. The Thai government signed in several UN's conventions such as the Convention of obviation for violence on women and children, Convention about all kind of inconsistent activities on women and Beijing Action Plan. In addition, it was identified in 53rd Act of constitution that "Children and family member have right to receive state protection against all kind of brutality". There was announcement of obviating violence on women and children policy and also made November as a the month of campaign to stop violence on women and children. Although they launch several campaigns, women or wives are still abused. It is assumed that because families in Thai society allows men to be family leadership, so most responsibilities and decisions depend on men. Such a value generate unfair treatment on and passive-role requirement of women or even encourages male to take advantage on female submission. Unsurprisingly, when husbands beat their wives, keeping unhappiness by themselves. Then, they are depressed, sad and tense. Women hardly complain about this matter if they can remain patient. If they finally decide to commit suicide or practice violent acts on others. A group of women can express their emotion, they will regain their self-esteem, better self – understanding, self - satisfaction and life

appreciation .Moreover, it may be the best way to tell society about their exact needs which helps to stop the problem of violence in family.

As mentioned above, if this group of women has an opportunity to reveal their problems, they can understand themselves and promote their values. To support officers and participants helping abused women efficiently, I develop and adjust questionnaire on domestic violence to receive the data of wives' need in case of being abused by their husbands, the expected aids and the types of violence wives committed by their husbands which lead to domestic violence. Although there are some studies about needed aid of this women group, most research works rarely study about need directly. Then I am interested in study about case of female abused by their husbands which are reports at police stations in Bangkok. This study aim to provide useful and beneficial quantitative data for a guideline to solve violence within the households.

Objectives of the study

1. To survey the causes of domestic violence.
2. To focus the types of violence that husbands batter on their wives.
3. To examine the expectation of wives for report at police stations.
4. To obtain the need aid of wives abused by their husbands.

Hypothesis of study

1. The individual factors of abused wives related to the different level of being abused results in the different need of help.
2. The different types of violent experienced by different wives result in different need of help.
3. Different income of families makes abused wives have different need of help.
4. The different level of alcohol intake of husband results in different need of help.
5. The different types of the using violent of husband's family of origin make abused wives has different need of help.
6. Other misbehavior of husband makes abused wives need different need.

Scopes of the study

1. The population of this study is women abused by their husbands base on reporting at police station in Bangkok Metropolis and those women must be subjects application to research criteria. Thirty-six women are selected from population group. The information sources are foundations, non-government organizations or institutes providing aids to abused women.
2. Variables of study
 - 2.1 Independent variables are divided into three categories as follows;
 - 2.1.1 Demographic data of abused wives such as age, educational background, occupation, income, family size and family type
 - 2.1.2 Types of violence such as physical violence, emoyional violence and sexual violence which wives abused by their husbands.
 - 2.1.3 Other factors such as financial status of family, husband's drinking behavior, experience in violent practice of husbands affected by their family or Other misbehavior of husband.
 - 2.2 Dependent variables are divided into two categories as follows,
 - 2.2.1 The wives' expectation for report at police stations
 - 2.2.2 The need aid of wives abused by their husbands

Expected benefits

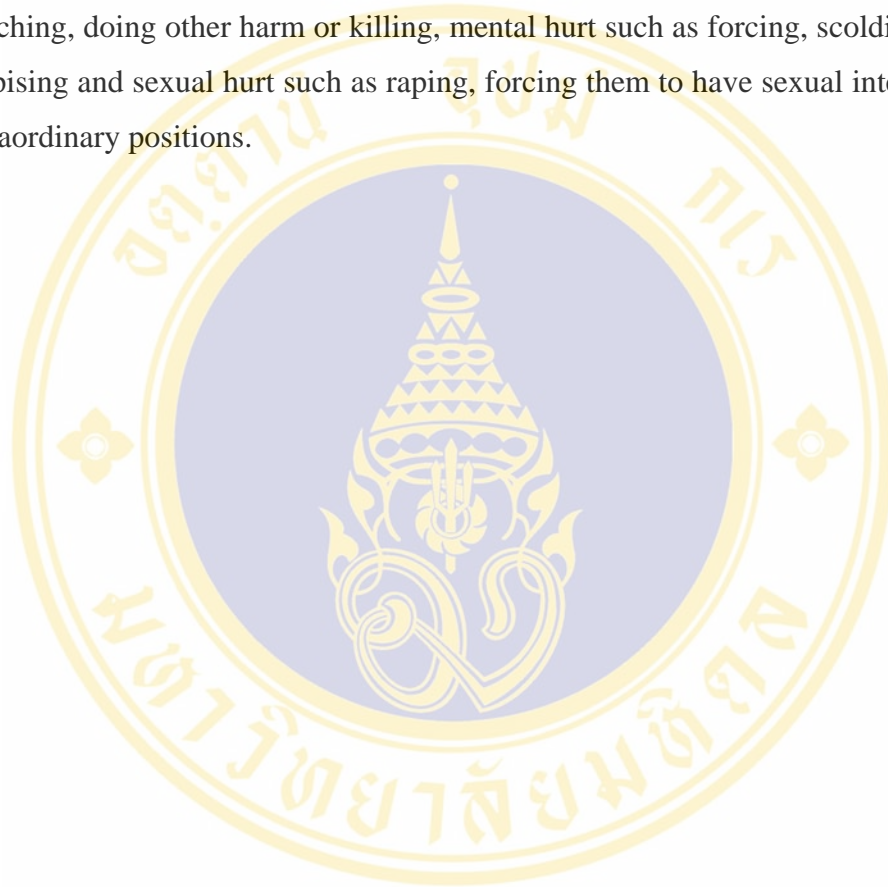
1. The data from the study may help researcher to gain better understanding phenomenon of violence which are occurred in this group of women.
2. Related organizations such as government and private sections could plan effective methods for helping abused women.

Definition Terms of the study

Domestic violence : the condition that family members intend to hurt the other, for example, physical hurt such as hitting, biting, kicking, punching, tying, detaining, using weapon to hurt the other, mental hurt such as scolding, condemning, coercing, ridiculing and sexual hurt such as doing obscenity, rape attempt and rape.

Noticing that wives were abused by their husbands : the condition that wives complained to the police that they were batter by their husbands and have police notice as evidences or notices for legal prosecution.

Abused wives : women who were hurt by their husbands. Both of them whether legally married with certificate or not. Both physical hurt such as kicking, punching, doing other harm or killing, mental hurt such as forcing, scolding, coercing, despising and sexual hurt such as raping, forcing them to have sexual intercourse with extraordinary positions.



CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This research is focused on domestic violence and wives abused by their husbands and reported at police stations in Bangkok. The objectives are to study and to examine the causes of domestic violence, the types of violence that husbands battered on their wives, the expectation of wives for reporting at police stations, the needed aid of abused wives.

In practice, sample group could reveal real data which will lead to better understanding of phenomenon of violence on the women. The study aims to propose the approaches on aid management of related organizations. The research work, therefore, comprises related documents as follows;

- Documents and related studies on domestic violence and abused wives
- Documents and related studies on other organizations' response to domestic violence and laws related to abused wives
- Conceptual framework

Documents and related researches on domestic violence and abused wives were divided into 8 subjects as follows;

1. Definition of domestic violence
2. Concepts and theories of domestic violence
3. Causes of domestic violence
4. Definition of wives abuse
5. Theories of spouse abuse
6. Type and cycle of spouse abuse
7. Development of violent acts on wives
8. Impact of domestic violence on wives

The definition of domestic violence

Domestic violence could emerge into a society in various types such as violence among friends, violence in schools or workplaces. Domestic violence is the violence that could possibly create several problems because domestic violence affects both surrounding people and community. In the response to several scholars; Kratcoski [1984: 443-454 referred to Yaiarun,W., 1999: 42] said that domestic violence is defined as the use of provocation by family members in the purpose of offensive acts. Buzawa,S & Buzawa,G.1990[referred to Pajjekwinyuchon,W,2003: 24] defined domestic violence as the fight between man and woman who live together or ever lived together as husband and wife, whether legally and the actors of violence could be both man and woman. Additionally Office of National Promotion Commission and Female Coordinator committee of national woman [1999: 1] indicated that domestic violence means some actions encroaching personal rights physically and emotionally in various forms of forces, threats, tortures. These acts totally reflects the violation of personal life and cause victim to suffer physically and emotionally. As mentioned above, it can be inferred that domestic violence is the condition that family members intentionally to hurt the other. Physical violence means hit, bit, kick, punch, detention. Emotional violence involves scold, condemnation, harassment and ridicule. Sexual violence refers to obscenity, rape attempt and rape.

Concepts and theories on domestic violence

There are many concepts and theories on domestic violence such as exchange theory, feminist perspectives concept, rational choice theory, self-mentality concept and social support concept as;

Exchange Theory

The basic concept of this theory pointed out that wife abuse is not relative to mental disorder of husband or wife, general event in family life. [Holsing & Strauss, 1980]. Both husband and wife seek highest reward and try to save the relationship, when husband feel low self-esteem, for example, career stability, family relationship, and so on .[Goode,1971]. If behavior of wife deviates from traditional norm, she will be abused because she tries to reduce the role of power.

Feminist Perspectives Concept

This basic concept involves wife abuse in forms of historical righteousness for oppressing, dominating and controlling woman in family construction that man is in the higher position [McKinnon, 1982]. Relationship between man and woman is the most fundamental, but it is distorted by change in social condition [Marx, 1970]. It is the plan to possess resource and value it such as giving birth to a boy for inheritance heritage. So heritage of family is the condition affecting system that father must be the head of family and it causes wife and child to be submissive [Eagel, 1972]. Then they apparently become slaves and possession of husband [Marx, 1970]. This condition inevitably turns to culture that wife allows husband to abuse and suppress her leading to offensive and violent acts, especially family economy and inheritance heritage concerned [Dobash & Dobash, 1981].

Rational Choice Theory

This theory is the approach to stop violence rationally and comes from basic concept that human is rational and generate benefits to all. It can be concrete benefits such as money or thing, tangible reward or abstract benefits such as love and understanding, pleasure and the highest benefit may be not useful, pleased or suitable in the eyes of others [Hindess, 1988 referred in Kanchanakul,C. 1997: 48-49]. Deciding to stop the violence, wife already analyses that she would be rewarded by the highest benefit most suitable to her.

Self-mentality Concept

Self-concept means consciousness, attitudes toward person in terms of physical appearance, health, work, morality, religious belief, social value, cultural practices and personal images that reflects the personality. It influences formation of relationship [Stuart Sundeen, 1983 referred in Kanchanakul,C., 1997: 48-49]. This self-mentality concept also influences development of self-consciousness in evaluating our value and ability, self-esteem and hopeful encouragement. This condition guides personal behavior and aims to protect individual against violence [Bandura, 1973].

Social support concept

This concept is social psychological phenomenon of person originating from social interaction that person realizes or evaluates the way in which he obtain help and respond to physical, mental and social demands. This condition has both positive and negative outcomes from personal livelihood, decision and judgment. So, social support is an important condition that has impact on decision of wife when domestic violence occurs. There are 2 types of social support: informal support deriving from family, friend, neighbor and formal support deriving from police officer, psychologist or doctor, monk or priest, lawyer, social welfare organization, social worker, woman group and help center for abused woman [Bowker, 1993: 155]. When wife is abused by husband it is difficult to find formal help because she does not know which organization she could call for help, so she seeks informal sources such as parents, cousins or friends [Homer et al. 1985: 93]. Wife would seek formal sources when violence happens frequently [Johnson, 1985: 109].

The condition of wife abused repeatedly does not imply that she is willing to be in the violent situation or fail to solve problem. In fact, she does not prepare to prevent the violence of her husband, because she lacks social support and original belief that domestic violence on wife is a personal matter. In sum, woman is unlikely to live her life with the violence [Boker, 1993: 155].

Causes of domestic violence

The domestic violence could come from several causes and complicated structure of family. Family is a unit that members share the close relationship and high level of emotional sensitiveness. We can conclude that there are three levels of causes of domestic violence as follows : [Gelles, 1993: 9]

Intra-individual Level or Psychiatric Model

Domestic violence in psychiatric model would emphasize the features of violence that he or she has a motive to do an offensive act. The event occurs because of he or she lacks emotional maturity, personality disorders, mental illness, use of alcohol and drugs and intra-individual processes [Intrarawijit, O., 1999: 8]. The

research of Sawangjaroen,K. [2002] studied prediction of husband's behavior in Thai family. Statistically, 28.5% of prediction indicated that serious personality is an essential cause for violent of husband on wife. Moreover, The Women's Friends foundation, Hutapat,B. and Suworrarat,K. [2003] had studied the impact of drinking alcohol as a factor of domestic violence and found that it reduces physical and mental efficiency. Such a behavior creates his senses, the loss of consciousness and conflict within family.

Social-psychological Level

This level of violence can be described by environment related to external factor which affects, mind, structure of family and interaction between family members. The lacks of understanding, kindness and appreciation, of course bring about conflicts and domestic violence within family. [Weravess,J.,2000: 223].Structural form of family and severity also could transfer violence from one generation to another. The research supporting the concept is the study of Pecthsuksiri,P.[1996]. The domestic violence shows the positive relations to inclination to violence and aggression of the youth. It was found that having with a level of acceptance.

Sociological or Sociocultural Level

The analysis of sociological or sociocultural level is micro analysis. The researchers examine violence from change in social structure such as lack of social equality , social culture and tradition, attitude toward violence and family relationship.

Definition of wives abuse

Although violence could happen to both male [husband] and female [wife], most cases mainly incline to husbands due to rooted male dominant Thai society and influence of traditional Tra Sam Dong law which allowed husbands to punish their wives. In fact, the above-mentioned law is not longer applied, but Thai society practically accepts male in the higher position than female. Unsurprisingly, we frequently see domestic violence which wives are hurt by their husbands. Many scholars present several forms of violence on wives. For example, Gelles and Straus

[1979: 554] said that doing violence on wives is intention to hurt the other ranging from minor injury to death. Freeman [1980; referred in Chottikut,P. 1998:1] stated that doing violence on wives refer not only to physical hurt but also mental suffer. In 1996, Hamton [1996: 1131] pointed out that violence on wives is the behavioral form the way in which from husbands hurt wives physically, mentally, sexually and economically without second thought. Husbands do just so to manipulate their wives. Wallace [1996: 3] defined it as the action of persons living together or married couple related to physical and mental abuses as well as encroachment on rights and female of family members. Moreover, Archawanijkul,K. [2003: 5] defined it as a condition that husbands hurt wives by the mean of weaponry beat, foot stamp or even murder. It also refer to mental offense, for instance, threat, detention and demoralization (refusal of financial support).Sexual violence, of course, is related rape, force of sexual intercourse with extraordinary positions. In sum, violence on wives means actions of husbands to hurt their couple, physically, mentally and sexually.

Theory of spousal abuse

Nowadays, no one has yet answered to this question clearly. However, a variety of reasons or causes for this type of abuse.(Wallace,2002:182-186)

Social stress

The family structure is one of the most violent setting that a person is likely to encounter because family is a group of persons to cohabit. Within this living arrangement, forces converge to causal stress. The level of stress in turn increasingly leads to high rate of violence within family. Frequently, violence is directed at the spouse in the form of physical assaults. It should be pointed out that stress does not cause violence; it is one of the many responses occurring to whom suffers from stress. Life has a more different set of behaviors than other so setting .When stress occurs; there is a precondition of response or behavior that is easy to appear when one is under pressure.

Power

Power is ability to impose one's will on another and make life decisions. Couple who share power or equality in the decision-making process have the lowest

level of both conflict and violence. When a conflict arises, these families display the greatest resistance to the use of violence

Dependency

Marital dependency is a multifaceted concept that involves economic, emotional, and societal force that results in a woman being dependent on her spouse for support. This dependency on a man and marriage for economic, emotional, and other support causes woman to end up tolerance for physical abuse.

Alcohol

A common perception is that males who drink alcohol beat their spouses. In this case, alcohol is one of causes of violence. There is no definitive answer, but a link does seem to exist between alcohol and spousal abuse. However, some people drink and without abuse of spouse, so it would appear that alcohol can not be defined as the cause of spousal abuse.

Pregnancy

Pregnancy and spousal abuse remain controversial subject, and studies only explain these as existent relationship between two persons. Despite this linkage, the question whether pregnancy cause domestic violence or it is only another factor to be considered.

Types and violence circle of spousal abuse

Violence act on wives has other forms of violence referring to effects on wives or exercise of force and those actions could explain the relationship between violence acts and other forms of violence by force and control wheel developed by Eisenstat [1995: 437]. The form of violence can be classified as follows:

1. Coercion and threats to wives by scorn or terror. Typically, husbands always tell wives to leave them or commit suicide and condemn them through telling others about the affairs.
2. Intimidation by eyesight, aggression with the intention to carry some weapons and want wives to see, hurt pet or vandalize personal belonging.
3. Emotional abuse such as insult on wives. Husbands demoralize their wives by mocking the defect, ridiculous action and so on.

4. Isolation means the ways that husbands force wives to disassociate with friends, stay in the confined areas and deprive of the rights to view media.

5. Minimal denial and blame on wives refers to accusation of cause of conflict. Incidentally, when husbands beat their wives, they charge them with the cause of problem.

6. Pressure on children, husbands act, aims to worry and upset wives. They use children as a medium to threat wives that they would leave, hurt and take children with them if wives make them unsatisfied.

7. Claim of male privilege is related to manipulation of role and inhumane treatment on wives as slaves.

8. Economic abuse means occupational discouragement. In other words, husbands obstruct wives to work outside, ask them to give up and make themselves a sole source of income. Therefore, wives inevitably become economic dependents.

As mentioned above, it can be inferred that forms of using violent acts on wives divide into three types as follows: [Kevin& Martin, 1997:62]

1. Physical abuse : physical violence take many forms. The result of acts will leave contain physical mark or injures on wives. Husbands always shove, pinch and beat their wives offensively. Moreover, they do more violent acts through kick , weapon, use of lit cigarette and toxic items.

2. Psychological abuse : psychological abuse means intense forces that mentally cause sadness, fear, worry and guilt. In general, such a type of violence appears in a way of contempt, scolding, condemnation, ridiculous words. They sometimes hurt closet or beloved persons in order to make their wives suffer mentally.

3. Sexual abuse: sexual abuse definitely affects hurt persons physically and psychologically. It is regarded as sexual harassment when offensive acts, for instance, being impertinent, grasping private parts occur. The more offensive sexual violence includes rape and eccentric sexual behavior.

Development of violence on wives

Violence on wives does not start abruptly and end shortly. Violence on wives can be divided into 3 levels of performance as follows [Kanchanakul,C., 1999: 558] :

First level is development. It often occurs from family background which father holds the leading role. The personal background would develop to accept or refuse violence. Second level is primary battery. When husbands abuse wives in the first time, wives often do not reveal the behavior to other because they want to save the marriage and stick to the old tradition. There are studies that support the concept such as works of Worasitakulkul, Y. [2001] related to studies on health impact on and problem of abused women. It showed that in the first phase wives deal with their problem because they believed that this is a personal problem and lack confidence in assistance. If they can not deal with problem by themselves, they would ask for help from friends, co-workers, neighbors and monks. Also, study of Pananakornsup, W. [2002] violence on married women indicated that women abused by their husbands for the first time continue the relationship. They try to find the cause of problem to reduce the violence by excuse for unintention of husbands. Moreover, when husbands show they are penitent and promise not to do it again, most wives do not reveal this event to the third party. Then husbands learn to commit violence in marriage life and domestic violence repeatedly. This level is the important condition to end the violence because man would reveal conflict in standard role which he should either cares about woman or does violence to show his high superiority. So if woman reveals this behavior to other, this would cause husband to be punished by the society and help to stop violence. If husbands do not receive social punishment, the violent behavior would remain.

Third level is secondary battery. It is level that husbands do violent acts on so often that others would happen repeatedly and become circle of violence. This condition makes wives anxious about surrounding situation and realizes self-value lowly. When wives realize their lower self-value, there is difficulty in interaction with family members and external society. This also brings about social problem.

Effects of domestic violence on wives

When family faces violence, it has a serious impact. Although violence seems to be general events, it has negative effects on human. The study provides three sides of violence impacts as follows;

Direct effect**Physical side**

The violence would have physical effect on wife from minor injury to even death such as bruise, swell, illness, fractured bone. The physical severity ranges from the damage of external to unconsciousness with hospitalization. [Klongpayabarn,B.1999: 19]. The study of Petchsuksiri,P.[1991] statistically provided domestic violence on newspaper from the Thai Rath, Daily News and Matichon that they are up to 67 new, 62.7 percents were killed, 10.4 percents were inseverly injured, 9 percents were severely injured and 1.5 percents were insane and unconscious. Those physical impacts would lead to mental damage.

Mental side

Wives abused by husbands suffer from both physical and mental impacts. At the first step wives would be startled and never expect the violent acts from husbands. When they experience such a difficulty, they are filled with the mixture of emotion which is sadness, anxiety, loss of self- esteem and aggression. They tend to commit suicide at last. If wives were regularly abused, it would have post traumatic stress disorder, depression and finally develop to discouragement [Cascardi & O'Leary,1992: 249-259]. Besides, wives may pass on the aggression to their children [Symonds referred in Siriwattana,S.,1995: 29-30]. It is also found that abused women are inclined to take more aspirin and sleeping pill to commit suicide than women who is never abused by their husbands or lovers do [Archawanijkul,K et al.,2003]. Moreover, wives being abused for a long time would have motives to murder husbands instantly because of wrath [Sitisoradej,S.,1999].

Indirect effect

Social effect mean that abused women would be ashamed, fear and suffer. It is found that there was response to violence into two features which reflect fear and anxiety by emotional expression (cry, pretense of smile and uncomfortable gesture) and emotional suppression have dramatic impact on social interaction [Committee of woman, child and elderly enterprise, 1998: 8] and behavior of domestic violence

which deflects the livelihood and economy of society and creates chronic problem, particularly crime.

Impact on family display that family with violence fails to save their marriage and relationship, since they lack understanding to each other. In other words, the inappropriate roles of married couples lead to failure of family life, for instance, deviated behavior of children and violence in the society. As mentioned above, children from family with domestic violence tend to be aggressive adults and practice violence on their future families [Petchsuksiri,P:1996: 45].

Domestic violent not only directly affects wives, but also family members, especially children. The consequence causes community and society to lack competent citizens and lose resources to help people who suffer from the violent acts. Factors which stimulate domestic violence or intra-conflict contain different forms. If the violence is rather mild, the problem can be easily solved. If the violence is severe, it spread more problems from family to the society. Therefore, the related organization must play an active role in solving and defending such a problem.

Documents and related studies on other organizations' response to domestic violence and laws related to abused wives were divided into the two following subject;

Response of organizations and response of Thai police on the report

When wives are abused, involved organizations provide them with several kind of help. But the help is not successful in most cases. As a result, numerous organizations are founded to manage this task. Moreover, there are some helps from directly involved organizations such as The Royal Thai Police that are in the front line to deals with domestic violence and creates organization's structure by setting up Protection Center for Children and Women in the metropolitan and regional area to stop violence on children and women. However the role of the center remains unclear and needs experts in management of domestic violence. Police officers mostly play a vital role in response to report and investigation on domestic violence in the areas. The Royal Thai Police also includes the regulation of investigation on domestic violence as an extra practice [second issue] in year 2000, Chapter 13: dispute over Couples, the

rule number 583 which quotes, “In case that husband or wife accusing each other abuses him/her, if there is no use of weapon causing minor injury chaos in public place as well as one unintentionally does the violent act, warning and instruction should be applied in the first place. If the above- mentioned measures fail to stop the violence, the officers penalize him through consideration based on the evidence and witnesses. If the commander has an authority to introduce couples the change-sheet, he should comply with the due process. Even though the violence through use of weapons cause the severe injury on couple or others in the public places, the commander should appropriately deal with the problem to maintain family peace and security, prosecutor must consider in reconciliation. If the defendant continues acting violence and dangerous to surrounding people , the officers can proceed with prosecution.

According to above-mentioned rule, the prosecutor should try to reconcile couples before prosecution. So abused wives feel that prosecutor is apparently ignorant. However, according to viewpoint of Major-general Suttarom, S.[2001] the legal amendment on giving prosecutor an opportunity to reconcile couples in stopping domestic violence should be solved. As well as Chumnavej, W. expressed her opinion on conference of legal reform to solve on June 20,2001 that as women reported investigators on abuse of her husbands, police ignore the report because the charge on hurting body in section 295 of the Criminal Code can not settle. So the police does not want to leave the case unsettled at the police station. The case can be withdrawn, if wives decide to give up the charge. section 295 of the Criminal Code requires the amendment for settlement. Moreover, response to domestic –violence policy, the cabinet enacted resolution on June 29,1999 to agree on measure of violence solution on woman. The Royal Thai is required to provide personnel training to deal with the conflict and investigation more effectively. Obviously, the police legally protect only abused children and woman, not the elderly [Pajjekwinyuchon, W.,2003: 98-100]

Several foundations and non-profit organizations launch the campaign the violence on women. Generally, the campaign appears on the media nowadays. When husbands do offensive acts on wives, the police actively respond to the rule of investigation. As mentioned above, the solution process on domestic violence and

measure do not conform to the current situation .Incidentally, when wives happen to make report to the police, there two types of assistance provided by the police as follows; [Amarinsangpen, S., 2002: 27]

1. Offer of legal assistance derives from the demand of negotiator of women and children on prosecution on the defendant. The assistance is a part of the Criminal Procedure Code consisting of following process
 - 1.1 Petition or accusation record
 - 1.2 Investigation
 - 1.3 Arrest of defendants
 - 1.4 Charge-sheet report to prosecutor
2. Extra offer of assistance occurs when negotiator of women or children deals with domestic violence beyond the Criminal Procedure Code and specific laws. In turn, he or she prefers the following procedure
 - 2.1 Reconciliation is applied to minor case and settlement on domestic violence when the police or negotiator requests the compromise between both sides.
 - 2.2 Consultation and introduction of help aims to provide assistance and shelter to women and children.

As mentioned above, most helps are proposed to stop domestic violence. The police must play a vital role in doing so .Unfortunately, children and women hardly know about the rights to protect against the violent acts. Instead, the mainly fear of the collapse of family. Therefore, the police should views the domestic violence as a social problem, rather than a family matter as well as help them with compassion and cordial.

Law concerning about violence and its limitation

Domestic violence means the encroachment on individual rights and freedom according to the 1997 Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand concerning protection of person against domestic violence on Section 28,30,31,34,53. As mentioned above, person naturally gains the right of protection and freedom. By the same token, every family member naturally receives protection against domestic violence under the legal

provision. Based on the Civil law, person obtains the protection against domestic violence [Issarangkul Na Ayutthaya, P., 2000: 148]. The Civil and Commercial Code quotes, “One intends to violate the personal of other to death or damages body, health, liberty, wealth or right. One must pay the compensation”. So domestic violence referring to hit, bodily hurt, sexual accusation and so forth conforms to the statement on the Civil and Criminal Code. The defendant must be plead guilty, if the prosecutor and the police comply with the Civil and Commercial Code as such. However, wives give up the charge on husbands and compensation to save the marriage life. Nowadays, violent acts are against the criminal code and in amended version in 1997 [Arunakasikorn, T. et al, 2000: 107-130].

There are following chapters of charge;

Chapter 9 : Sexual charge

Chapter 10 : Life and Bodily damage

Chapter 11 : Derivation of Freedom and Fame

Using domestic violence is violation on personal right and liberty regarded as a crime that defendant has both civil and criminal charges. Victims could depend on provision of the law to receive compensation and life protection.

It can be inferred that there is no law to stop domestic violence directly. The condition always reflects that people do not know about the law or do not use their rights to obtain legal protection, defect of officer to exercise using law such as investigator [policemen], prosecutor and court, those are Thai law limitation to deal with domestic problem. Then it can not be solved effectively. If society could know about statistical data, it can be a method to solve problem of this woman group easily.

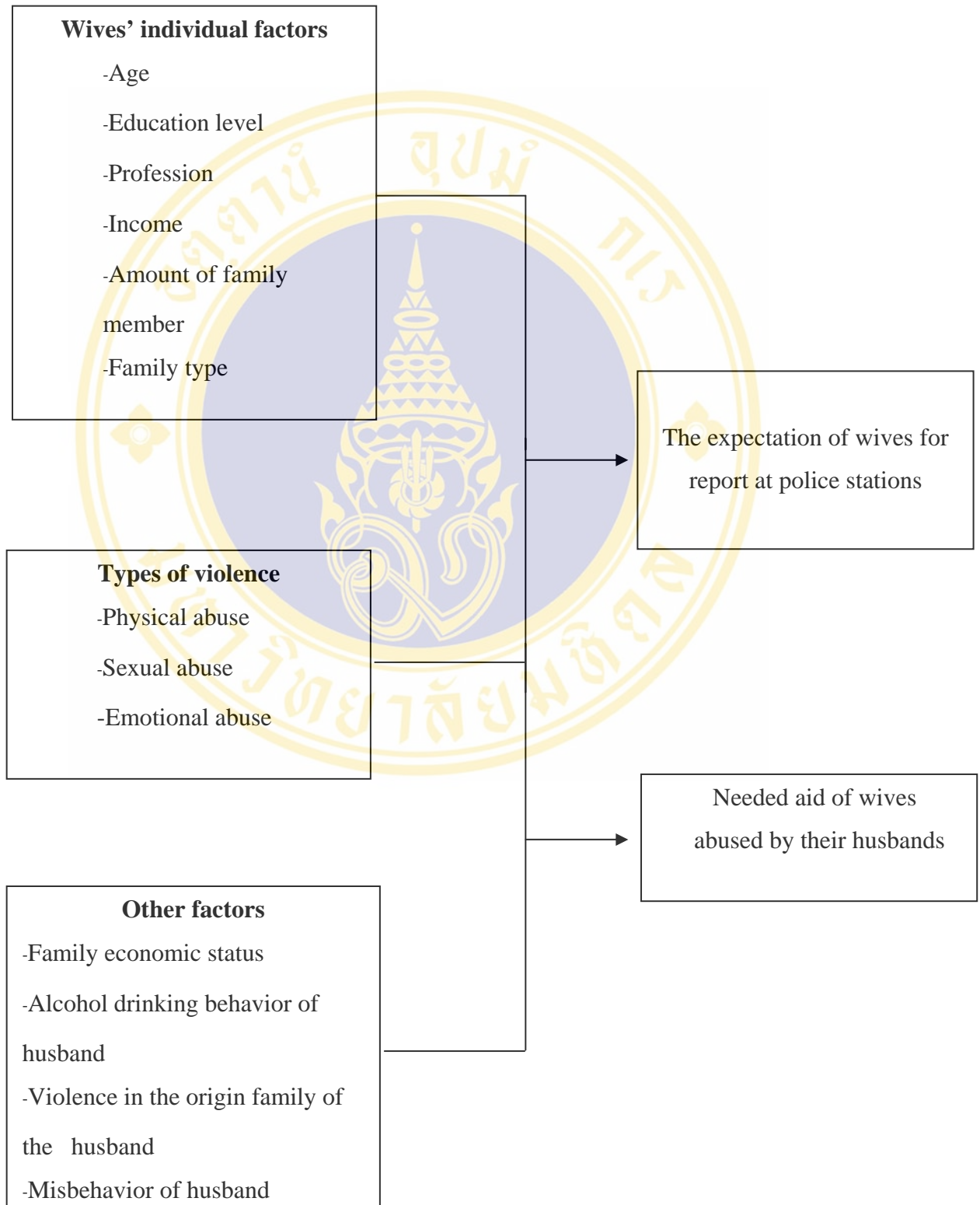
In additional to above-mentioned statutes, the present act include measure on violent reduction within family. It is still on process of enactment. Such a judicial process focuses on the unity of family which means interdependence among family members. The due process on domestic violent allows the prosecutor to provide report within three months. During the investigation, social workers or psychologists must supervise this session. If the defendant found guilty, he receives one-year sentence in prison and is fined 5,000 bath or both. The clemency is permitted in case of compromise. The court may order rehabilitation, custody and compensation to the

prosecutor, public service or suspension. If he violates the terms, the penalty will be doubled.

Conclusively, there is legal limit on management of domestic violence. Moreover, people lack legal knowledge on individual protection and the police officer can not enforce the law competently. The constraint causes the unsolved problem and misunderstanding of female role in the society. Public relation is one of channels to express their needs and understand their problem.



Conceptual framework



CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is an effort to expand existing knowledge of domestic violence issues in Thailand utilizing survey research questionnaires and structured interviews for data collection in a standard field research design. The study focuses primarily on the causes of abuse and types of violence experienced by Thai wives, and also examine the expectations and immediate needs of women who reported domestic violence by their husbands to the proper police authorities in Bangkok. The presentation on findings includes frequency distributions, variable category percentages, and comparisons by mean, standard deviation, t-test, and One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA.)

Population and sample group

The population examined in this study consists of women in the Bangkok Metropolitan area who have reported domestic violence abuse by their husbands to authorities at Metropolitan Bureau Police Stations. The data collection effort included participation by non-government organizations such as Womens' Friends Foundation, Association for the Promotion of the Status of Women (The Emergency Home), Happy Family Association (HFA), Womens' Foundation, The Women Lawyers' Association of Thailand (WALT), Foundation for Women Friends of Women Foundation , Family Network Foundation , and Prechburi Mosque Community.

The inclusive criteria for data collection were as follows:

- Those women who had reported that husbands had hurt them by physical violence;
- Those women who had no evidence of mental abnormalities and were able to talk, or communicate effectively in writing;

- Those women who agreed to participate voluntarily and signed their names in the consent forms.

The exclusive criteria were as follows:

- Those women who exhibited evidence of psychosis, mental disorders, or uncontrollable neurosis
- Those women who declined to participate initially, or withdrew from the project.

The inclusive criteria yielded a population of 228 cases of domestic violence reported to the Metropolitan Police Bureau in Bangkok between the months of January and October, 2004. A purposive sampling method was used to select 34 sample group cases, based on a fifteen percent sample size (Srisa-ard, B., 1992:38.)

Instruments

The instruments used in this research were developed from a comprehensive review of relevant academic literature, public documents and related research, and from survey research results on health conditions and family relationships [2004], entitled “Domestic Violence Reducing Campaign Project of Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital.”

The particular questionnaire instrument utilized in this study consists of Part 1 – Part 5 as follows;

Part 1: General demographic data of abused wives collected from police reports including age, marriage period, educational level, occupation, income, number of family members and family type.

Part 2 : Data regarding the violent experience consisting of :

- violence types that wives experienced such as physical violence, emotional violence and sexual violence.
- effects of the violence that wives sustained from being abused by their husbands.

The results of part 2 (the findings regarding impact of domestic violence) are interpreted as follows:

0	means	no measurable impact
1.00-2.00	means	slight impact
2.01-3.00	means	significant impact
3.01-4.00	means	profound impact

Part 3 : Other related factors such as economic status of family, pattern of drinking and drug abuse by the husband, violent history of the husband in his family of origin, and other misbehavior in the husband's record.

Part 4: Needs of abused wives at the time they reported domestic violence at the police station, and the related needs for aid best served by other organizations.

The results of part 4 are interpreted as follows;

- Wives' expectation when reporting at police station:

0	means	no measurable need
1.00-2.00	means	slight need
2.01-3.00	means	significant need
3.01-4.00	means	profound need

- Needed aid when coping with domestic violence:

0	means	no measurable need
1.00-2.00	means	slight need
2.01-3.00	means	significant need
3.01-4.00	means	profound need

Needs observed when reported at police stations, and continuing aid needs from other organizations.

Part 5: Additional interview information about the most serious violent events, the causes leading to the decision to report to police, and the organizations participating in the response to various domestic violence problems.

Justification of the instruments

The survey questionnaire was assessed for reliability and validity by the following recognized specialists:1] Asst.Prof. Orapin Stiramom , Ph.D., Lecturer of Psychology, Faculty of Social Science, Kasetsart University,2] Asst. Prof. Jutharat Ua-Amnoey , Ph.D., Lecturer of Sociology and Anthropology, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, and 3] Ajarn Vilasinee Chaiyasit, a clinical psychologist, Department of Psychiatry , Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital. These three specialists examined the content, construction, and language of the survey instrument, for consistency with the goals of the study. The questionnaire was revised in accordance with the specialists' advice, and ultimately approved for data collection process.

Research Procedure

1. Pre-research step: The research proposal was sent to the Research Ethic Committee of Mahidol University for determination. Assoc. Prof. Ronnachai Kongsakon, the committee of this thesis, provided assistance in contact with Thai Royal Police, external departments, foundations, non-government organizations and institutes that provide help to abused women. After the researcher received the acceptance letters from Ethic Committee of Mahidol University, the researcher sent letters to other departments to ask for assistance in collecting the data, and conducting interviews.

2. Data Collection Steps: Collecting data from foundations, non-government organizations and other institutes that helped abused women (for example, Women's Friends Foundation, Woman Foundation, involved introduction and invitation to officials at each agency to participate in the research, and then scheduling interviews and data collection with the individual participants.

3. With the permission of the police and agency officials, participants were introduced to the study and given an explanation of the important purposes of the research. All participating subjects signed the consent form necessary for continuing with the interview and completion of the questionnaire designed for the study.

4. The resulting data generated by the interviews and instruments were verified for accuracy and subjected to statistical analysis.

Data Analysis

1. Descriptive statistics.

1.1 Percentage calculated by formula :

$$P = \frac{f(100)}{n}$$

P	=	percentage
F	=	frequency changed into percentage
N	=	a total frequency or sample size
n	=	sample size

1.2 Arithmetic mean calculated by formula :

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$

\bar{X}	=	mean score
$\sum X$	=	total score
n	=	sample size

1.3 Standard Deviation calculated by formula :

$$\text{S.D.} = \frac{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}{n(n-1)}$$

S.D. = standard deviation of sample size score

$(\sum X)^2$ = squared of total summation

$\sum X^2$ = summation of squared score.

n = sample size

2. Inferential statistics

2.1 Analyzing the difference of mean score of two sample groups using

t-test:

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

$$df = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)}{\frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1}\right)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{\left(\frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{n_2 - 1}}$$

t = the different value between two groups

\bar{X}_1 = mean score of the sample group I

\bar{X}_2 = mean score of the sample group II

s_1^2 = variance of the sample group I

s_2^2 = variance of the sample group II

n_1 = sample size of the sample group I

n_2 = sample size of the sample group II

df = degree of freedom

2.2 Comparison the difference mean of summation among sample groups using one-way Analysis of variance.

$$F = \frac{MS_b}{MS_w}$$

F = distribution of test statistic considered in F-distribution
MS_b = mean of summation of squared deviation between groups.

MS_w = mean of summation of squared deviation within group
df = degree of freedom

CHAPTER 4

RESULT AND DISSCUSSION

The result of this research “Domestic violence : A Case Study of Abused Wives Reported at the Police stations in Bangkok Metropolis, Thailand” can be divided into five parts as follows;

Part 1: Demographic data

Part 2: Causes leading to domestic violence

Part 3: Types and impact of domestic violence

Part 4: The expectation of abused wives toward reported at the police stations and needed aid from various organizations

Part 5: Hypotheses Testing

Symbol used in data analysis:

\bar{X}	=	mean
S.D.	=	Standard Deviation
Sig.	=	Significant level
*	=	significant level at $p < .05$
t	=	t value
f	=	f value

Part I: Demographic data

Table 1: Sources of data

Rank	Sources Data	Persons (N=36)
1	Women's Friend Foundation	11
2	The Emergency Home, Association for the Promotion of the Status of Women	8
3	Happy Family Association	7
4	The Women Lawyer's Bachelor Association of Thailand	4
5	Women Foundation	3
6	Family Network Foundation	1
7	Petchaburi Mosque Community	1
8	Other	1

Majority of them (11women) came from Women's Friend Foundation. They came from the Emergency Home Association for the Promotion of the Status of Women (8 women) Happy Family Association (7 women),Women Lawyer's Bachelor Association of Thailand (4 women),Women Foundation (3women), Family Network Foundation , Petchaburi Mosque Community and other (1 person for each place).

1.1 Demographic data of abused wives

Table 2 : Demographic data of abused wives by the frequency and percentage

Demographic data	Persons (N=36)	Percentage
Frequency of reported		
1	16	44.4
2	13	36.1
3	1	2.8
4	3	8.3
5	1	2.8
10	1	2.8
Mean of Frequency (\bar{X}) 2.16, S.D. 1.82	1	2.8
Age		
Less than 30 years old	9	25.0
31 – 40 years old	15	41.7
over 41 years old	12	33.3
Mean Age (\bar{X}) 37.11 years old ,S.D. 9.68		
Marriage period		
Less than 5 years	14	38.9
5– 10 years	10	27.8
Over 10 years	12	33.3
Mean of Marriage period (\bar{X}) 9.33 year ,S.D. 9.14		
Domestic violence period after marriage		
Less than 1 year		
1 year	9	25.0
2 years	8	22.2
Over 3 years	5	13.9
Mean of domestic violence after marriage (\bar{X}) 3.63 year, S.D. 3.94	14	38.9

Table 2 : Demographic data of abused wives by the frequency and percentage (Continued)

Demographic Data	Frequency (N=36)	Percentage
Educational level		
Bachelor's degree or higher	16	44.4
Secondary	9	25.0
Primary	8	22.2
Vocational Education/ Diploma	2	5.6
Other	1	2.8
Occupation		
Trader / Self-employed, Business owner	14	38.9
Employee	6	16.7
Government or State enterprise officer	6	16.7
Other	3	8.3
Daily/ Monthly employee	3	8.3
Unemployed (Used to work)	2	5.6
Unemployed	2	5.6
Monthly income		
Less than 7,000 Baht	7	19.4
7,001 – 15,000 Baht	12	33.3
Over 15,001 Baht	11	30.6
Not specified	6	16.7
Mean of Monthly income (\bar{X}) 20,919.66 Baht S.D. 35,465.96		
Number of family members(living together)		
2 persons	13	36.1
Over 3 persons (Highest Quantity is 30 persons)	10	27.8
Mean of family member (\bar{X}) 3.5 persons , S.D. 2.5	13	36.1

Table 2 : Demographic data of abused wives by the frequency and percentage (Continued)

Demographic Data	Persons (N=36)	Percentage
Family type		
Nuclear families	24	66.7
Extended families	12	33.7
Use alcohol		
No	25	69.4
Drink only special occasion	10	27.8
Always drink	1	2.8
Beverage types ¹		
Beer	9	50.0
Whisky	4	22.2
Wine	4	22.2
Arrack	1	5.6
Illicit drug usage		
No	32	88.9
Smoking cigarette	4	11.1
Monthly income of family		
Less than 10,000 baht	13	36.1
10,001-20,000 baht	7	19.4
Over 20,001 baht	11	30.6
Not specified	5	13.9
Mean of total income (\bar{X}) 27, 357 baht, S.D. 37,723.81		

Table 2 : Demographic data of abused wives by the frequency and percentage (Continued)

Demographic Data	Persons (N=36)	Percentage
Source of family income ²		
Self support	27	75.0
Husband	18	50.0
Father/Mother	3	8.3
Children	3	8.3
Relatives	2	5.6
Sufficiency of income		
Sufficient without saving	15	41.7
Insufficient	14	38.9
Sufficient with a few saving	4	11.1
Sufficient with excessive saving	3	8.3
Solution method when they earned insufficient income ³		
Seeking for help from relatives/friends	9	25.0
Seeking for help from others	6	16.7
Loan from outside resource		
Service from pawnshop	5	13.9
Loan from financial institution such as bank, financial	2	5.6
institute	2	5.6
Seeking for help from government organization/ NGOs	1	2.8

Note : ¹ One person could answer more than 1 choice

² Could answer more than 1 choice in fact

³ Especially person without sufficient income

From Table 2, data analysis in the sample group who were abused wives. It was found that almost half of them (44.4%) reported at the police stations for first time, 36.1% reported at the police stations twice times and 19.5% went to reported more than three times.

Nearly half of abused wives had the age range between 31 – 40 years old. The mean age was 37.11 years old. About marriage period 38.9% were persons who married less than 5 years, 27.8% had been married for 8-10 years and 33.3% had been married for over 10 years. Mean of abused wives' marriage period was 9.33 years. For domestic violence period, there were 38.9% who had experience in domestic violence after 3 years of marriage, 25% faced the domestic violence in the period of less than one year of marriage and mean of starting time of domestic violence after marriage was 3.63 years. Education level, the finding showed that 44.4% of abused wives completed with bachelor degree, 44% finished with secondary school graduates, while 22.2% finished primary school and 2.8% finished the first grade.

Occupation of abused wives, 38.9% of them were traders or had their own business. 16.7% served as government or state enterprise officers. Eight percent were daily and monthly employees. About six percent never work and 8.3% were helping children working business.

Monthly income of abused wives, the data showed that 33.3% of women earned 7,001-15,000 baht per month, 30.6% received more than 15,001 baht and 19.4% were paid less than 7,000 baht. Mean of abusive wives' monthly income was 20,919.66 baht.

Family member living together, it was found that 36.1% had 2 members, 36.1% had more than 4 members and 27.8 % had 3 members. The maximum Quantity was 40 members.

Sample group's alcohol use, 64% did not drink, 27.8% drank only on special occasion and 2.8% always drank.

Beverage type , the data indicated that 50.0% drank beer, 22.2% drank Whisky, 22.2% drank wine and 5.6% drank arrack.

Illicit drug usage were 88.9% who did not use drug and 11.1% smoked cigarette. There were no use of narcotics in this category. In the other point, 36.1% of abused wives' family earned less than 10,000 baht per month, 19.4% earned 10,001-

20,000 baht and 30.6% earned more than 20,001 baht. Source of family income, 75.0% supported themselves, 50% depended on their husbands' income and 8.5% gained financial support from their parents and children.

Sufficiency of income 41% had sufficient income without saving money, 38.9% earned insufficient income, 11.1% earned sufficient income with a few saving and 8.3% received enough income with extra saving. When they had problem with shortage of money, 25.0% of abused wives sought help from relatives / friends, 16.7% solved problem by other ways such as loan from colleagues, employers, neighbors and counterparts, 13.9% sought a loan from outside resource, 5.6% borrowed money from bank and credit companies, 5.6% chose service from pawnshop and 2.8% sought help from government organization and NGOs.

1.2 Demographic data of husbands

Table 3 : Demographic data of husbands by the frequency and percentage

Demographic data	Persons (N=36)	Percentage
Age		
Less than 30 years old	6	16.7
31 – 40 years old	15	41.7
over 41 years old	15	41.7
Mean of Age (\bar{X}) 40.44 years old S.D. 11.15		

Table 3 : Demographic data of husbands by the frequency and percentage (Continued)

Demographic data	Persons (N=36)	Percentage
Educational level		
Bachelor's degree or higher	15	41.7
Vocational Education/ Diploma	8	22.2
Secondary	7	19.4
Primary	4	11.1
Other	2	5.6
Occupation		
Government or State enterprise officer	15	41.7
Self-employed	11	30.6
Employee	6	16.7
Unemployed	2	5.6
Daily/ Monthly employee	2	5.6

Table 3 it provided data on age of abused women's husband, 41.7% were 31-40 years old and older than 41 years old. Mean age was 40.44 years old. Husbands' education level, 41.7% gained a bachelor degree and 5.6% completed other levels. Regarding occupation of husbands, 41.7% served as government or state enterprise officers, 30.6% were self-employed. 16.7% worked as daily/monthly employees and 5.6% are unemployed.

Part 2: Causes leading to domestic violence

Table 4: Quantity and percentage of husbands' alcohol usage

Husbands' alcohol drinking	Frequency	Percentage
Always drink	18	50.0
Drink on special occasion only	15	41.7
No	3	8.3
Total	36	100.0

Table 4 contains data on Persons of alcohol consumption of husbands which 50.0% always drank and 41.7% drank on special occasion and 8.3% did not drink.

Table 5: Quantity and percentage of Beverage types

Type of alcohol beverage	Frequency	Percentage
Whisky	31	36.9
Beer	27	31.1
Wine	12	14.3
Arrack	11	13.1
Other	3	3.6

Note: One person could answer more than 1 choice.

From table 5, it showed the analytical data about most favorite type of alcohol beverage. The result was found that 36.9% and 31.1% were whisky and beer respectively, followed by wine 14.3% arrack 13.1%, mean while , 3.6% consume other type of alcohol beverage, home-made liquor.

Table 6: Quantity and percentage of husbands' illicit drug usage

Husbands' illicit drug usage	Persons	Percentage
Cigarette	26	72.2
No	10	27.8
Amphetamine	4	11.1
Marijuana	4	11.1
Evaporated substance	3	8.3
Other	1	2.8

Note: Can answer more than 1 choice.

Table 6 showed quantitative data related to illicit drug use of husbands. It was found that 72.2% smoke, 27.8% did not use drug, 11.1% used amphetamine, 11.1% used marijuana, 8.3% used evaporated substance and 2.8% used others.

Table 7: Quantity and percentage of being drunk and drug usage while husbands abused wives

Impaired condition and drug usage	Frequency (N=36)	Percentage
Yes	19	52.8
No	16	44.4

Table 7 showed statistical data on impaired condition of being drunk and drug use during while husbands physically threaten wives, it indicated that 52.8% were impaired condition and used drug, 44.4% did not drunk or used drug.

Table 8 : Quantity and percentage of the case that husbands were abused by their parents

Impact of parental violence background on husbands	Quantity	Percentage
Never	10	27.8
Ever	4	11.1
Unknown	22	61.1

Table 8 showed that husbands whether parent physically hurt them it were found unknown. While 27.8% were believe their husbands were never hurt and 11.1% indicated that their husbands were ever hurt.

Table 9 : Quantity and percentage of misbehavior of husbands

Misbehavior supporting domestic violence	Frequency	Percentage
To be unfaithful	24	63.9
To be extravagant	20	55.6
To gamble	19	52.8
To go to entertainment place	19	52.8
Not to take care of family	17	47.2
Other	10	27.8

Note: Could answer more than 1 choice.

Table 9 showed the data on misbehavior of husbands that support domestic violence, 63.9% are unfaithful to couple, 55.6% spent money extravagantly, 52.8% gamble and went to nightly entertainment place, 47.2% did not take care of their families and 27.8% show other misbehavior which support violence such as association with their close friends, playing snooker and being vehement.

Part 3: Types and Effect of domestic violence

Table 10: Quantity and percentage of types of abuse in 1 year period

Types of abuse	Never		Ever	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1 Slapped/hit/punched	2	5.6	34	94.4
2 Swear words	1	13.9	31	86.1
3 Threatened to do harm or desert	11	30.6	25	69.4
4 Unfaithfulness	12	33.3	24	66.7
5 Threatened by weapons	15	41.7	21	58.3
6 Unwilling sexual intercourse	17	47.2	18	50.0
7 Threatened by forcing to do unfavorable act	22	66.7	14	38.9
8 Other (sexual intercourse obscenity, battery from denial of sex activity)	24	61.1	12	33.3
9 Detention	24	66.7	12	33.3
10 Weapon used	24	66.7	12	33.3
11 Forceful sex activities	25	69.4	11	30.6

Table 10 refers to violent experience in one year period, it indicated that most victims (94.4%) were slapped, hit and punched, 86.1% were abused by cursing, 69.4% were threatened, 66.7% suffered from extramarital affairs, 58.3% experienced by threat by weapons, 50% were forced to conduct unwillingly sexual intercourse, 38.9% were forced to do unfavorable action, 33.3% were detained, 33.3% were hurt by weapons, 30.6% were forced to had sexual intercourse with extraordinary positions and 33.3% were hurt with other violent acts such as to be forced to see

obscene media and to submit, to be hurt when they refused to had a sexual intercourse, to be forbidden to meet other people.

The abused acts reflected certain personal detects that men try to conceal, for example, homosexual behaviors or mental weaknesses.

Table 11 showed mean (\bar{X}) standard deviation (S.D.) effect of being abused in family

Effect	\bar{X}	S.D.	Effect level		
			High	Moderate	Low
1 Anxiety/ insomnia	3.66	.58	✓		
2 Divorce	3.30	1.11	✓		
3 To be unhappy/worthless/self-condemn / depressed/low self-esteem	3.11	1.06	✓		
4 Economic problem	3.00	1.21	✓		
5 Resignation from work position / unemployment	2.33	1.39		✓	
6 Intention to hurt other / redemption	2.22	1.24		✓	
7 Demand of other hurts / suicide	2.19	1.21		✓	
8 Prejudice on sex story	2.16	1.20		✓	
9 Unable to control emotion, easy to be angry, to throw the things	1.97	.99			✓
10 Injury/Physical deformation/death	1.50	1.05			✓
11 Children addict to drug /gambling / run - away children/ prosecution	1.33	.89			✓
Total	2.43	0.58		✓	

The table 11 showed statistical data that comprise mean (\bar{X}), standard deviation (S.D.) and effect of domestic violence. The mean score was 2.43 which refers domestic violence at the moderate level effect. It can be referred that effect of domestic violence caused anxiety and insomnia, divorce, low self-esteem and even severe problem compare to other above-mentioned effects.

Part 4: Expectation of wives for reported at police stations and needed aid from other organizations

Table 12 Mean (\bar{X}) Standard deviation (S.D.) expectation of wives for reported at police stations

Need	\bar{X}	S.D.	Need level		
			High	Moderate	Low
1 To want police to warn husbands that abuse women are illegal	3.72	.65	✓		
2 To take temporary refuge from husbands	3.72	1.13	✓		
3 To make husbands fear and dread to do domestic violence	3.55	.66	✓		
4 To stop domestic violence from husbands	3.50	.70	✓		
5 To be evidence of prosecution if husbands repeat mistakes	3.33	.75	✓		
6 To be evidence/reason to stop as husband and wife relationship or to file divorce	3.14	.87	✓		
7 To want officers to contact other organizations to lend a hand	3.13	.64	✓		
8 To want police to reconcile problems	3.11	1.09	✓		
9 To want protection for safe of them and families	2.88	.93		✓	
10 To confine husbands and prosecute	2.77	.97		✓	
11 To consult with police	2.74	.96		✓	
12 To want police to temporarily confine husbands and release them when they are calm	2.44	1.02		✓	
13 To want police to fine husbands	2.02	.95		✓	
Total	3.11	.64	✓		

Table 12 comprises statistical data which are mean (\bar{X}), standard deviation (S.D.) and needs when abused wives reported at police stations. It showed that mean of needs was 3.11. Based on this, it can be inferred that abused wives had high level of needs.

Table 13 : Mean (\bar{X}) Standard deviation (S.D.) and needed aid from other organization

expected assistance	\bar{X}	S.D.	Need level		
			High	Moderate	Low
1 Related organizations to give knowledge on law concerning domestic violence	3.74	.56	✓		
2 Police women in prosecution	3.62	.68	✓		
3 Organizations to help and give counseling in prosecution.	3.57	.65	✓		
4 Refuge center for persons who experience domestic violence problems	3.57	.60	✓		
5 Organizations to help and consult in prosecution	3.57	.65	✓		
6 Experts in consultation and mental treatment	3.42	.77	✓		
7 Government organizations such as police to stop domestic violence	3.42	.77	✓		
8 Own houses for themselves and children	3.31	.90	✓		
9 Consultation in mental treatment of husband	3.20	.90	✓		
10 Related government organizations such as Department of probation to monitor conduct of husbands.	3.14	.91	✓		

Table 13 : Mean (\bar{X}) Standard deviation (S.D.) and needed aid from other organization (Continued)

expected assistance	\bar{X}	S.D.	Need level		
			High	Moderate	Low
11 Doctors and nurses to provide knowledge on first aid when they injured from domestic violence.	3.11	.71	✓		
12 Police protection for safety.	3.08	.85	✓		
13 Safe shelter for protection against of husbands' violence.	3.08	.88	✓		
Total	3.37	.51	✓		

Table 13 contains of mean (\bar{X}) standard deviation (S.D.) and expected assistance. The value of mean 3.37 which referred to the high protection of domestic violence.

Part 5: Hypotheses Testing

Table 14 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on age of victims

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	F	Sig.
To reported at police stations				.933	.400
Less than 30 years old	9	3.03	.56		
31 – 40 years old	15	3.00	.48		
Over 41 years old	12	3.34	.90		
Total	36				
When women were abused				.091	.914
Less than 30 years old	9	3.30	.50		
31 – 40 years old	15	3.40	.34		
Over 41 years old	12	3.38	.72		
Total	36				

Table 14 showed data on need's variation when abused women reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on age of victims. It indicated that age of victims had no effect to need of assistance when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 15 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on education level of victims

Considerable factor	N	Mean	SD.	F	Sig.
To reported at police stations				.938	.403
Primary	8	3.19	.57		
Secondary	8	3.38	.90		
Bachelor's degree or higher	16	2.98	.56		
Total	32				
When they were abused				1.159	.328
Primary	8	3.61	.29		
Secondary	8	3.32	.33		
Bachelor's degree or higher	16	3.27	.66		
Total	32				

Table 15 showed contains statistical variation when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on education level factors of victims. The data indicated that education level of abused wives had no effect on demand of abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when the domestic violence occurred.

Table 16 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on occupation

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	F	Sig.
To reported at police stations				.927	.464
Employee	6	3.33	.92		
Government or State enterprise officer	6	3.16	.24		
Daily/ Monthly employee	3	3.43	.45		
Trader / Self-employed	14	2.86	.65		
Other	2	3.30	.00		
Total	32				
When they were abused				.815	.527
Employee	6	3.12	.53		
Government or State enterprise officer	6	3.53	.45		
Daily/ Monthly employee	3	3.66	.39		
Trader / Self-employed	14	3.30	.58		
Other	3	3.53	.00		
Total	32				

Table 16 showed the variation when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on the occupation, The data stated occupation of abused wives did not affect the demand when abused women reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 17 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on the level of income

Considerable Factors	N	Mean	SD.	F	Sig.
To reported at police stations				1.882	.173
Less than 7,000 Baht	7	3.07	.36		
7,001 – 15,000 Baht	12	3.31	.83		
Over 15,001 Baht	11	2.80	.42		
Total	30				
When they were abused				.305	.740
Less than 7,000 Baht	7	3.38	.41		
7,001 – 15,000 Baht	12	3.23	.64		
Over 15,001 Baht	11	3.39	.47		
Total	30				

Table 17 contains variation when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused base on the level of income. The statistic showed the level of income had no effect on need when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 18 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on quantity of family members

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	F	Sig.
To reported at police stations				.707	.501
2 persons	13	3.17	.55		
3 persons	10	2.88	.97		
Over 4 persons	13	3.20	.43		
Total	36				
When they were abused	13	3.43	.44	2.536	.095
4 persons	10	3.08	.65		
5 persons	12	3.54	.37		
Over 4 persons	35				

Table 18 provided variation when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on number of family members. It indicated that number of family members of victims did not affect the need when abused women reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 19 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were based on types of family

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To reported at police stations				-.101	.920
Nuclear families	24	3.08	.74		
Extended families	12	3.10	.44		
Total	33				
When they were abused				-.395	.696
Nuclear families	24	3.33	.57		
Extended families	12	3.39	.36		
Total	36				

From table 19, it was shown the comparison when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on types of family. It was indicated found that the types of family had no effect on need when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 20 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on violent experience (though cursing words)

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To reported at police stations				1.382	.202
Never	5	3.36	.40		
Ever	29	3.06	.67		
Total	34				
When they were abused				.543	.604
Never	5	3.46	.37		
Ever	29	3.35	.53		
Total	34				

Table 20 showed the comparison when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on violent experience (in being cursed), The data indicated that experience in being cursed with rude words had no effect on in need when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 21 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were based on violent experience (though threat to do harm or desert)

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To reported at police stations				.678	.508
Never	11	3.23	.83		
Ever	24	3.05	.55		
Total	35				
When they were abused				-.810	.424
Never	11	3.28	.31		
Ever	24	3.41	.58		
Total	35				

Table 21 showed refers to comparison when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on violent experience (though threat to do harm or desert), it indicated that experience in being threatened to do harm or desert had effect when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 22 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on violent experience (though threat by forcing to do unfavorable act)

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To reported at police stations				-.999	.326
Never	22	3.02	.71		
Ever	13	3.24	.52		
Total	35				
When they were abused	22	3.28	.50	-1.272	.215
Never	13	3.51	.51		
Ever	35				
Total					

Table 22 showed the comparison when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on experience (though threat by forcing to do unfavorable act). It was found that experience in threat by forcing to do unfavorable act had no on need when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 23 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on violent experience (through detention)

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To reported at police stations				.286	.777
Never	23	3.13	.71		
Ever	12	3.07	.53		
Total	35				
When they were abused				.624	.538
Never	23	3.40	.55		
Ever	12	3.30	.43		
Total	35				

Table 23 presents comparison when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on violent experience (though detention). The statistic indicated that experience in being detained had no effect on need when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 24 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on violent experience (through slap/hit/punch)

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To reported at police stations				.465	.719
Never	2	3.38	.87		
Ever	33	3.09	.64		
Total	35				
When they were abused				1.904	.210
Never	2	3.69	.21		
Ever	33	3.35	.52		
Total	35				

Table 24 relates to comparison when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on violent experience (in being slap/hit/punch). It showed that experience in being slap/hit/punch had no effect on need when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 25 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on violent experience (through threat by weapons)

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To reported at police stations				-.198	.845
Never	15	3.08	.45		
Ever	20	3.12	.78		
Total	35				
When they were abused				.088	.931
Never	15	3.37	.26		
Ever	20	3.36	.64		
Total	35				

Table 25 contains the comparison when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on violent experience (through threat by weapons). It was found that experience on being threaten by weapons had no effect on need when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 26 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on violent experience (through weapon use)

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To reported at police stations				.232	.819
Never	24	3.12	.64		
Ever	11	3.06	.68		
Total	35				
Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
When they were abused	24	3.34	.52	-.481	.636
Never	11	3.43	.51		
Ever	35				
Total					

Table 26 showed comparison when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on violent experience (through weapon use). It was found that experience on being hurt by weapons had no effect on need when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 27 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on violent experience (through extramarital affairs)

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To reported at police stations				.155	.878
Never	12	3.13	.65		
Ever	23	3.09	.65		
Total	35				
When they were abused				-1.904	.066
Never	12	3.19	.25		
Ever	23	3.46	.59		
Total	35				

Table 27 related to comparison when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on violent experience (through extramarital affairs). The statistic showed that experience on having extramarital affairs had no effect on need when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 28 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on violent experience (through unwillingness to had sexual intercourse)

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To reported at police stations				-1.324	.197
Never	16	2.94	.76		
Ever	18	3.24	.51		
Total	34				
When they were abused				-2.278*	.030
Never	16	3.15	.50		
Ever	18	3.53	.45		
Total	34				

Table 28 contains comparison when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused base on factor of violent experience (in unwillingness to had sexual intercourse),it was found that experience in having unwilling intercourse had no effect on need when abused wives reported at police stations but it had effect in expected assistance when they were abused. It also found that victims wanted aids when they were abused in higher level than the one who was never abused with statistic significant level.

Table 29 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on violent experience (through forceful sexual activity)

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To reported at police stations				-.885	.389
Never	24	3.03	.67		
Ever	10	3.25	.61		
Total	34				
When they were abused				-1.292	.216
Never	24	3.27	.48		
Ever	10	3.53	.55		
Total	34				

Table 29 showed comparison when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on violent experience (To be forced to had sex in unwanted positions). The data indicated that experience in being forced to had sex in unwanted positions had no effect on need when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 30 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on the income of family

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	F	Sig.
To reported at police stations	13	3.02	.53	.454	.640
Less than 10,000 baht	7	3.30	.57		
10,001-20,000 baht	11	3.12	.80		
Over 20,001 Baht	31				
Total					
When they were abused	13	3.47	.36	1.186	.320
Less than 10,000 baht	7	3.54	.37		
10,001-20,000 baht	11	3.23	.67		
Over 20,001 Baht	31				
Total					

Table 30 showed the comparison when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on the income of family. It was found that family's income factor had no effect on need when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 31 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on drinking behavior of husbands

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	F	Sig.
To reported at police stations	3	3.33	.04	.185	.832
No	15	3.08	.84		
Drink only on special occasion	18	3.09	.53		
Always drink	36				
Total					
When they were abused	3	3.56	.04	1.729	.194
No	15	3.18	.65		
Drink only on special occasion	18	3.49	.37		
Always drink	36				
Total					

Table 31 contains variation when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on drinking behavior of husbands. It was found that factor of husbands' drinking behavior of husbands had no effect on need when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 32 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on case that husbands were abused by their parents

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	F	Sig.
To reported at police stations				1.615	.215
Never	10	3.30	.73		
Ever	4	3.44	.35		
Unknown	21	2.95	.62		
Total	35				
When wives were abused				2.480	.100
Never	10	3.53	.38		
Ever	4	3.73	.43		
Unknown	21	3.22	.54		
Total	35				

Table 32 showed variation when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused based on that husbands were abused by their parents. The data indicated that husbands were abused by their parents had no effect on need when abused wives reported at police stations and expected assistance when they were abused.

Table 33: Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based misbehavior of husbands (through gambling)

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To reported at police stations				-1.647	.109
Not to gamble	17	2.92	.56		
To gamble	18	3.27	.68		
Total	35				
When wives were abused				-1.366	.185
Not to gamble	17	3.24	.63		
To gamble	18	3.48	.34		
Total	35				

Table 33 related to comparison when wives reported at police stations and demanded assistance when they were abused based on misbehavior of husbands (through gambling). It showed gambling behavior of husbands had no effect in needs when wives reported at police stations and demanded assistance when they were abused.

Table 34 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on misbehavior of husbands (visit to nightly entertainment place)

Considerable Factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To Reported to police stations				.394	.697
Not to go	17	3.15	.73		
To go	18	3.06	.58		
Total	35				
When wives were abused				-1.162	.255
Not to go	17	3.26	.59		
To go	18	3.47	.41		
Total	35				

Table 34 showed needs comparison when wives reported at police stations and needed aids when they were abused based on misbehavior of husbands (through visit to nightly entertainment place)

Table 35: Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on misbehavior of husbands (extravagant spending)

Considerable Factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To reported at police stations					
without extravagant spending	17	3.06	.59	-.408	.686
behavior	18	3.15	.70		
with extravagant spending	35				
behavior					
Total					
When wives were abused					
without extravagant spending	17	3.28	.58	-.905	.373
behavior	18	3.44	.45		
with extravagant spending	35				
behavior					
Total					

Table 35 shows the comparison when wives reported at police stations and needed aids when they were abused base on misbehavior of husbands (extravagant spending behavior). It was found that extravagant spending behavior had no effect on needs when wives reported at police stations and needed aids when they were abused

Table 36 : Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on misbehavior of husbands (relinquish family)

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To reported at police stations					
To take care	19	2.98	.47	-1.223	.234
Not to take care	16	3.27	.80		
Total	35				
When wives were abused					
To take care	19	3.29	.41	-.869	.393
Not to take care	16	3.45	.61		
Total	35				

Table 36 shows the comparison when wives at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on misbehavior of husbands (relinquish family). It indicated that the case of relinquishment on family of husbands had no effect on needs when wives at police stations and needed aid when they were abused.

Table 37: Variation when abused wives reported at police stations and needed aid when they were abused based on misbehavior of husbands (unfaithfulness)

Considerable factors	N	Mean	SD.	T	Sig.
To reported at police stations					
faithful					
To be unfaithful	13	3.04	.72	-.426	.674
Total	22	3.15	.61		
	35				
When wives were abused					
faithful	13	3.06	.51	-2.865**	.009
To be unfaithful	22	3.55	.42		
Total	35				

The table 37 related to the comparison when wives at police stations and needed aid when they were abused base on unfaithfulness factors. The statistic indicated unfaithfulness of husband did not affect needs when wives went to report at police stations, but it affects needed aids when they were abused. In addition, wives whose husbands were unfaithful need help more than the ones with faithful husbands do.

Discussion

This research aims at study on domestic violence abused wives according to reported at the police stations in Bangkok. The objectives are to conduct a survey on the causes of domestic violence, to classify the type of violence that husbands batter on their wives, to examine the expectation of wives for reported at police stations and to obtain the finding of needed aid of wives abused by their husbands. The study comprises the following statistical data;

Demographic data of abused wives and spouses

The statistic showed that 41.7% of abused wives were the age of 31-40 years old while 33.3% were over 41 years old. On education background, 44.4% completed bachelor degree, 25% graduated from secondary school and 22.2% finished primary school. It was found that 41.7% were 31-40 years old and husbands whose ages fall into over 41 years old as well. Husbands who hold bachelor degree were up to 41.4% in the response to Chotirat S. (1994), domestic violence which refers to wife abuse of male inmates from prisons in Bangkok indicated that 110 prisoners who murdering or attempting to murder their wives completed not over the forth grade and so did abused wives. Hemanat H. also stated that both abused wives and their husband are not highly educated (not over the fourth grade). Moreover, most married men who reside in the municipality of Ubonrachathani earn low income and completed not higher than the fourth grade. Meanwhile, 30.2% completed higher than fourth grade and 27.7% did violent acts.

Speaking of education level, most severely abused wives who completed bachelor degree and participated in the survey reported at the police station because they are aware of right a and laws to help them gain assistance and social support.

On occupation category, 38.9% of wives were traders or self employed and 16.7% served as government or state enterprise officers. Meanwhile 41.7% of husbands worked as government or enterprise officers, 30.6% run their own business, 16.7% were employees in the private sectors and 5.6% were daily or monthly employees as well as unemployed. On income category 36.1% of sample group earned less than 10,000 baht per month, 19.4 % of sample group received baht 10,000 per month and 30.6% more than 20,001 baht per month. The study showed that sample group support themselves (75%), and/or from their husband 41.7% had enough income without saving, 38.9% family of sample group earned insufficient income, 11.1% earned enough income with a few saving and 8.3% had enough income with abundant saving. On the contrary to study of Chotirat S. (1994), most husbands who physical abused their wives earned low income (2,000-5,000 bath per month), while abused wives were mostly unemployed. Husband whose incomes was higher than 10,000 bath monthly

hardly abused their wives. Nowadays, women are not only housewives, but also financially support the family. However, the income of women is regarded as an additional support because major income, society believed, derives from men. Because of this, women inevitably sought economic dependence. On the one hand, wives who play a role in major financial support of family still need emotional support from their spouses and society (Ola, W.B.,1997:220-223).Consequently the viewpoint as such leads to the male dominance and submission of female

On the uses of alcohol and drug of abused wives, It showed that 69.4% do not drank, 27.8% drank only on the special occasion and 2.8% drank regularly, 88.9% of sample group never used drug, 11.1 % smoke cigarette, 38.9% of sample group had been married for not over 5 years , 27.8% had been married for 5-10 years and 33.3% had been married for more than 10 years, 38.9% of case study experienced domestic violence after 3 years of marriage and 25% were troubled shortly after marriage less than one year. For number of family members, 36.1% of sample group had 2 members in the household and 36.1% had more than 4 members in the family. In correlation with of Hoffman study (1994) the data showed that 72% of 619 husbands do violent acts and come from nuclear family.

The types of violence that husbands batter on their wives and effect

Concerning experience in being abused within one year period, most wives (94.4%) were physically abused through slap, hit and punch, 86.1% were emotional abused by cursing, 69.4% were threatened to hurt or leave, 66.7% of husbands of abused wives had extramarital affairs, 58.3% were threatened by weapons and 50% were forced to had sex unwillingly. In sum, wives were physical, emotional and sexual abused. When women were abused by their husbands, they turn anxious, sleepless (mean=3.66), refer to the collapse of family and separate couple (mean=3.30), Loss of self-esteem and depression (mean=3.11) ,shows economic hardship(mean=3.00).Showed that highly affects to women, If they fail to control their emotion or handle problem, they can commit suicide (Clement, S.T. at al. 2004:267-274). The study conforms to the literature of Worasitakalkul Y. (2001) which found

that women abused by their husbands had obvious effect on their social-mental health. They felt sad, ashamed, worthless, worried, anxious, scared, haunted by bad memory that cause them to commit suicide finally.

The expectation of wives for reported at police stations

It found that wives wanted police to warn husbands that battery wives was illegal equal to provide temporary refuge from husbands (mean=3.72), to make husbands refrain from violence act (mean=3.55), to prosecute charge husband with repeated abuse (mean=3.50), Essentially, reported at police stations was seen as required mechanism to receive help from the police in terms of prevention from offensives acts (mean=3.33), respectively. As mentioned above, reported at the police station serves a protection measure to end the violence and repetitative abused. There were only few cases that wives want the reported to be the evidence of prosecution if husbands start the violence again. However, most wives tried to avoid the lawsuit against husbands.

When wives were abused and fail to deal with problems, they sought to obtain help from relatives or the senior who are reliable and respective. If they were unable to solve problems, they decided to make a reported at police stations for security or obtainment of compensation (Wanaspong J.,1994:30-53). Therefore, police played a vital role in providing help to abused women. However, most wives avoided suing their husbands. After accusing their husbands, some wives withdrew the reported and decide to continue marriage life with husbands due to economic status, love, fear of loneliness. They hoped that husband can refrain from the violence. Moreover, most wives required emotional support (Ola, W.B.,1997:220-223), and concerned about security of their children (Frank, M. O.,2004, Denise,K.G.,2002:119-120).

Currently, the case of abused act is legally considered to be a criminal law with no legal compromise. Therefore, the case must be on the judicial process under no circumstance. In contrast, if the police refuse the repot, women will not had any reported and the police will accused of ignorance. The solution conforms to the act on

elimination of violence in family through the judicial process. The context concentrates on harmonious family and assistance in psychological advice and rehabilitation. Practically, when reported occurs, the police is required to write the daily report, interrogate the accused under the custody of correction officers and accused then will be monitored by psychologist or social workers. In this case, the police who participates in investigation must tell the accused not to do violent act. If they do that again, the police will follow the judicial process. Otherwise, if the prosecutor deny the compromise, the police can continue the legal process.

Needed aid of wives abused by their husbands

Abused women require certain assistances at the high level such as knowledge on legal right and prosecution, help center for emergency home and occupation, physical and emotional therapy and they want government organization to manage domestic violence. Moreover, abused wives demand rapid response and close attention (Public Legal Education and Information Service of New Brunswick, 2004:3-5). The study is applied to the study of Chaisetasumpun W. (2000) found that needed aid of wives abused by their husbands comprises need of safety, courage, sympathy, freedom, legal assistance and consultation on mental health care, the study share the same concept with that of Friends of Women Foundation's Social Service Department in 1998 which showed most abused wives need refuge, legal help, foundation to follow up the case from police, financial support for running business, child care, employment, emotional counselors or psychiatrists as well as legal advisors on violent case. These needs are essential to the survival of humans that is perpetual. Maslow (1970:152) stated that human wants to develop themselves. Persons who decide to live together had motives to express behavior and respond to each other for sustainable development. The reflect personal, couples hope they would gain protection and safety when they live together. If they feel unsafe, it leads to family problem. The needs never end, but they vary by situations. If couples can understand and regularly respond to each other, their lives would be stable. If those needs mean response to and further improvement of love and good wishes for other, respect to rights of others and mutual

help. The above-mentioned aspects create liveable family and reduce violence. Consequently persons would deal with problem wisely and become self- confident.

Test of research hypothesis

Nowadays, there is no conclusion that drinking alcohol is the cause of domestic violence. This study found that 50% of husbands regularly drink 41.7% drank on the special occasion, 8.3 % did not drink, 72.2% smoked cigarette, 27.8% did not use drug, 11.1% amphetamine. The analytical result of drinking or drug use showed that over half of sample group (52.8%) drank or used drugs when they hurt wives and 91.7% drank alcohol. The study showed drinking and gambling behavior of husbands tend to had relation to needed aid. The effect of alcohol as factor of domestic violence showed that 70-80% of males who drank alcohol do violent acts, curse, were not responsible and violate other sexual right because they were unconscious (Hutapat B. & Suwannarat K., 2003). Similarly to the study to Thanaudom D.(1996) 4,000 pregnant women experience more physical and emotional abused act from drunk husbands than women with alcohol-free husbands do. Moreover, the study of relations between drinking alcohol and hurting wives of soldiers in England (2004) showed that soldiers who regularly drank hurt their wives, The study contradicts to Gelles(1974) who believed that accusation occurred after violence.

Furthermore, the gambling behavior of husbands affected the needed aid of wives. According to the study of Thanaudom D. (1996) 4,000 pregnant women in Bangkok whose husbands gamble were both physical and emotional abused more than wives whose husbands did not gamble. In contrast to the study of Krusa P. (2004) the gambling behavior of husbands did not reflect the relations to the physical and emotional abused of husbands on wives.

The study showed that unwillingness to had sexual intercourse and behavior of having extramarital affairs of husbands had ignites the needed aid. Wives forced to had sexual intercourse by their husbands require more help then wives who were willing had a sexual relations with husbands do.

When wives are sexually abused, they always feel being forced, they must desperately defer their husband's demand. Moreover, they fear that if they deny, their husband will physically hurt them. Based on the social aspect, sexual relationship of couples is regarded as a normal behavior and do not concern about willingness (Wallace, 2004). Sexual violence means physical and emotional violence. Technically, the criminal law on section 276 stated that one raping a woman who is not one's wife will be prosecuted with the due process as such, wives unavoidably experience sexual violence and sought help. In addition, the unfaithfulness of husband put more pressure on wives, rather than wives with faithful husbands. Unfaithful behavior bring about mutual distrust and emotional suffer. Considering the fourth level of need of Maslow's theory (1970), couples trust, admire, accept and appreciate each other. Moreover importantly, faithfulness is a key to happy marriage life.

Conclusively, domestic violence had physical, emotional, sexual, economic and social impacts on wives. It is, therefore, essential related organizations provide sufficient and rapid assistance to abused wives.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The case study of abused wives reported at police stations in Bangkok is a field research which conducted survey technique and questionnaire. Moreover, research consists of logical analyses and references from previous research works and includes significant quantitative data deriving from questionnaire answered by 36 abused wives. This collective data were converted into statistical outcomes: frequency, percentile, mean, standard deviation, t-test, and One way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The findings is shown on the conclusion.

Conclusion

Demographic data of abused wives and their spouses

The sample population were 36 abused wives reported at police stations in Bangkok area during the months of March to September, 2005. The age of abused wives were 31-40 years old (41.7%) and 41 and over (33.3%) and the education levels were categorized into bachelor degree and higher (44.4%), secondary school (25%) and primary school (22.2%). The occupation of subjects was that 38.9% were self-employed, 16.7% serve as both employees in the private sectors and government or state enterprise officers. The length of marriage comprised less than 5 year (38.9%), 5-10 years (27.8%), and over 10 years (33.3%). Husbands started abusive act on their wives less than 3 years of marriage (38.9%) and less than 1 year of marriage (25%). Average income of sample group showed that 36.1% earned less than 10,000 baht monthly, 10,000-20,000 (19.4%) and over 20,001 respectively (30.6%) while 38.9% experience problem with insufficient income. In addition, 11.1% of subjects who earned small amount of saving and 8.3% earned sufficient income with a few

saving. On the aspect of alcohol use, 69.4% did not drink, 27.8% drank only special occasion and had usually drank 2.8% .Simultaneously, 88.9% did not use drug, 11.1% smoked cigarette. About family size, 36.1% of respondents had two members in the household and families with four members and over were 36.1% as well.

Based on demographic data of husbands battering their wives, it was found that age range of their husbands were 31-40 year old (41.7%) and 41 and over (41.7%). They completed bachelor degree and higher (41.7%) and other education levels (5.6%). The occupational of husbands showed that, 41.7% were government or state enterprise officer whereas 30.6% ran their own business,16.7% received permanent employment, 5.6% were daily or monthly paid employees, 5.6% were unemployed. Also, the statistic indicated that 50% had usually drink alcohol, 41.7% drink on special occasion and 8.3% did not drink. Meanwhile, 72.2% of husbands smoked cigarette, 27.8% did not use drug and 11.1% felt into users of amphetamines

Violent experience and impact

Statistically within 1 year, most wives (94.4%) were physical abused (slap, kick, and punch), 86.1% were emotional abused, and 69.4% were both physical and emotional abuse. Furthermore, 66.7% of husbands had unfaithfully behavior or had extramarital affairs, 58.3% harassed their wives by weapon, 50% force their wives to had sexual intercourse without willingness. In summary, wives were abused physically, emotionally, sexually.

Expectation of wives for reported at police stations

The purpose of report at police station was to warn their husbands that violent acts on wives was illegal, to obtain temporary refuge, and to stop violence of husband while he is battering his wife. Moreover wives wanted their husbands to refrain from violent acts on them. Report at police station to record evidence was to prosecute when their husbands make double jeopardy.

Needed aid after violent acts

Wives sought help from related organizations when they experienced domestic violence. Wives acquired help in several aspects, for example, legal right and prosecution, temporary shelter, occupation, physical and psychological rehabilitation, and needed government stop violence.

Result of hypothesis

Gambling and drinking behavior of husbands correlated with the expected assistance, but they did not shown implication of statistical significance.

Persons who had ever been violent sexually abused with unwillingness sought more help than persons who had never been do.

Wives whose husbands were unfaithful sought more help than wives who had never been abused do.

Other conditions had not been found statistically and implicitly different.

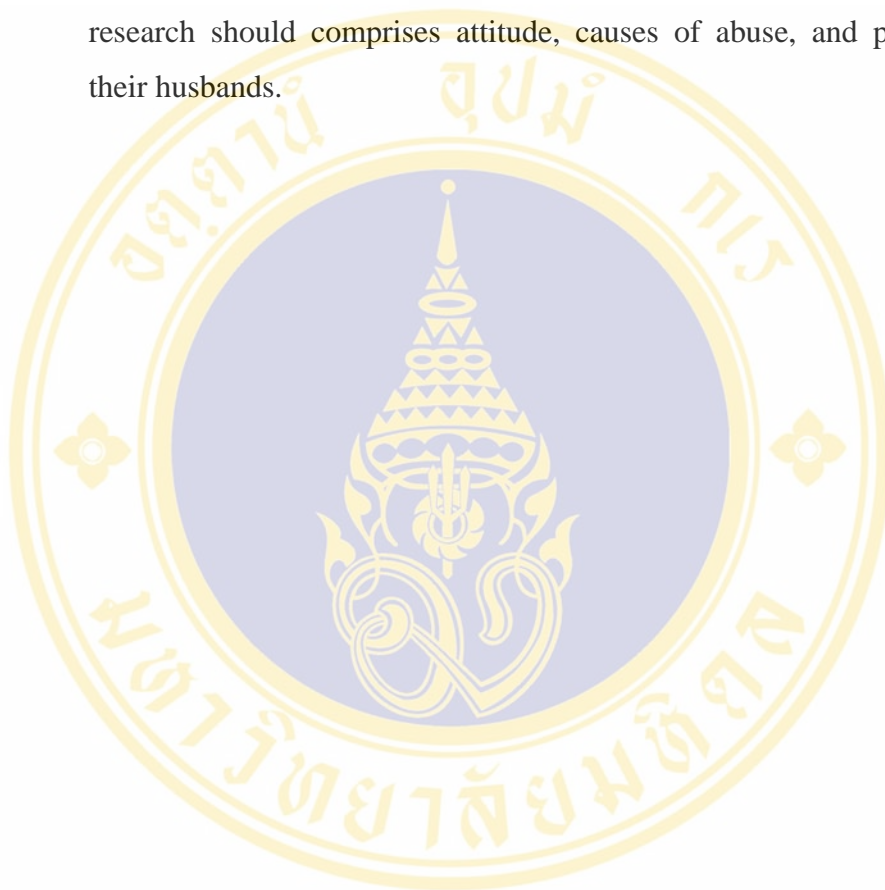
Recommendation

Implication of the Findings

1. People should gain knowledge on their rights and family law. Campaign of rights of husband is required for awareness.
2. The Royal Thai Police must pay more attention to helping abused women when they report at police stations and police should accept their statement without ignorance or thought as a family matter and take it seriously and legally.
3. The Royal Thai Police should closely investigate cases to support the protection of female rights and to reduced violent domestic. The officers should be well-trained to understand cause of offensive acts on female as well as policy and plan concerning human rights issues.
4. Service system of other organizations related to this study aiming to help the persons suffering from domestic violent can plan for competent aid.

Implication for the Future Research

1. The qualitative and quantitative study of problem management on abused wives requires further comprehensive study.
2. This research emphasized study on abusive wives. Therefore, other research should comprises attitude, causes of abuse, and personality of their husbands.



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ปริญญาโทมหาบัณฑิต,จิตวิทยาการแนะแนว บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัย
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กรุงเทพมหานครและจังหวัดใกล้เคียง.ภาคินพนธ์พัฒนบริหารศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต, สาขา
พัฒนาสังคม บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย สถาบันบัณฑิตพัฒนบริหารศาสตร์.

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Documentary Proof of Ethical Clearance
The Committee on Human Rights Related to
Human Experimentation
Mahidol University, Bangkok

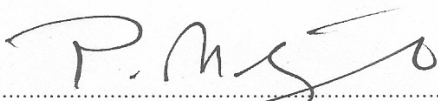
Title of Project: Domestic Violence: A Case Study of Wives Abused Noticing at the Police Station
in Bangkok Metropolis, Thailand
(Thesis for Master Degree)

Principle Investigator: Miss Kanokporn Bunyapipat

Name of Institution: Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital

Approved by the Committee on Human Rights Related to Human Experimentation

Signature of Chairman: 
(Professor Dr.Srisin Khusmith)

Signature of Head of the Institute: 
(Professor Dr.Pornchai Matangkasombut)

Date of Approval: 11 MAR 2005

หนังสือแสดงเจตนายินยอมให้ทำการวิจัย
โดยได้รับการบอกกล่าวและเต็มใจ

การวิจัยเรื่อง ความรุนแรงในครอบครัว: ศึกษาเฉพาะกรณีภรรยาที่ถูกกระทำรุนแรงโดย
สามี ซึ่งมีการแจ้งความที่สถานีตำรวจ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

วันให้คำยินยอม วันที่ เดือน พ.ศ.

ก่อนที่จะลงนามในใบยินยอมให้ทำการวิจัยนี้ ข้าพเจ้าได้รับการอธิบายจากผู้วิจัยถึงวัตถุประสงค์
ของการวิจัย วิธีการวิจัย อันตราย หรืออาการที่อาจเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัย รวมทั้งประโยชน์ที่จะเกิดขึ้น
จากการวิจัยอย่างละเอียด และมีความเข้าใจดีแล้ว

ผู้วิจัยรับรองว่าจะตอบคำถามต่างๆ ที่ข้าพเจ้าสงสัยด้วยความเต็มใจ ไม่ปิดบัง ซ่อนเร้น จน
ข้าพเจ้าพอใจ

ข้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิที่จะบอกเลิกการเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยนี้เมื่อใดก็ได้ และเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยนี้
โดยสมัครใจและการบอกเลิกการเข้าร่วมวิจัยนี้ จะไม่มีผลต่อการให้บริการของเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจ/เจ้าหน้าที่
มูลนิธิองค์กรเอกชนที่ข้าพเจ้าจะพึงได้รับต่อไป

ผู้วิจัยรับรองว่าจะเก็บข้อมูลเฉพาะเกี่ยวกับตัวข้าพเจ้าเป็นความลับ และจะเปิดเผยได้เฉพาะใน
รูปที่เป็นสรุปผลการวิจัย การเปิดเผยข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับตัวข้าพเจ้าต่อหน่วยงานต่างๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้อง กระทำได้
เฉพาะกรณีจำเป็นด้วยเหตุผลทางวิชาการเท่านั้น

ผู้วิจัยรับรองว่าหากเกิดอันตรายใดๆ อันเนื่องจากการวิจัยดังกล่าว ข้าพเจ้าจะได้รับการ
รักษาพยาบาล โดยไม่คิดมูลค่าตามมาตรฐานวิชาชีพ และจะได้รับการชดเชยรายได้ที่สูญเสียไประหว่างการ
รักษาพยาบาล ดังกล่าว ตลอดจนเงินทดแทนความพิการที่อาจเกิดขึ้น

ข้าพเจ้าได้อ่านข้อความข้างต้นแล้ว และมีความเข้าใจดีทุกประการ และได้ลงนามในใบยินยอมนี้
ด้วยความเต็มใจ

ลงนาม.....ผู้ยินยอม

ลงนาม.....พยาน

ลงนาม.....พยาน

ในกรณีที่ผู้ยินยอมตนให้ทำการวิจัยไม่สามารถอ่านและเขียนหนังสือได้ จะต้องได้รับการยินยอมขณะที่มีสติสัมปชัญญะ และระบุข้อความไว้ดังนี้ ข้าพเจ้าไม่สามารถอ่านหนังสือได้ แต่ผู้วิจัยได้อ่านข้อความในใบยินยอมนี้ให้แก่ข้าพเจ้าฟังจนเข้าใจดีแล้ว ข้าพเจ้าจึงลงนาม หรือประทับลายนิ้วหัวแม่มือของข้าพเจ้าในใบยินยอมนี้ด้วยความเต็มใจ

ลงนาม.....ผู้ยินยอม

(หรือประทับลายนิ้วหัวแม่มือ)

ลงนาม.....พยาน

ลงนาม.....พยาน

ในกรณีที่ผู้ยินยอมตนให้ทำการวิจัยยังไม่บรรลุนิติภาวะ จะต้องได้รับการยินยอมจากผู้ปกครองหรือผู้อุปการะโดยชอบด้วยกฎหมาย

ลงนาม.....ผู้ปกครอง/ผู้อุปการะ

โดยชอบด้วยกฎหมาย

ลงนาม.....พยาน

ลงนาม.....พยาน

ในกรณีที่ผู้ยินยอมตนให้ทำการวิจัยไม่สามารถตัดสินใจเองได้ (เช่นกรณีผู้ยินยอมตนให้ทำการวิจัยอยู่ในภาวะหมดสติ) ให้ผู้แทนโดยชอบด้วยกฎหมาย หรือผู้ปกครอง หรือญาติที่ใกล้ชิดที่สุดเป็นผู้ลงนามยินยอม

ลงนาม.....ผู้แทน/ผู้ปกครอง/ญาติ

ลงนาม.....พยาน

ลงนาม.....พยาน

แบบสอบถามการวิจัย

เรื่อง ความรุนแรงในครอบครัว : ศึกษากรณีภรรยาที่ถูกกระทำรุนแรงโดยสามี ซึ่งมีการแจ้งความที่

สถานีตำรวจในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร

คำแนะนำ โปรดใส่เครื่องหมาย ✓ ใน ☐ หรือเติมคำในช่องว่างที่กำหนดให้

ตอนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป

1. สถานีตำรวจที่ท่านแจ้งความ ปี
2. เป็นการแจ้งความครั้งที่ ปี
3. อายุของท่าน ปี อายุของสามีท่าน ปี
4. ระยะเวลาการสมรส ปี การกระทำรุนแรงเกิดขึ้นหลังจากการสมรสแล้ว ปี
5. ระดับการศึกษาของท่าน

<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่ได้รับการศึกษา	<input type="checkbox"/> ประถมศึกษา	<input type="checkbox"/> มัธยมศึกษา
<input type="checkbox"/> ปวช./ปวส./อนุปริญญา	<input type="checkbox"/> ปริญญาตรีขึ้นไป	<input type="checkbox"/> อื่น ๆ โปรดระบุ
6. การศึกษาของสามี

<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่ได้รับการศึกษา	<input type="checkbox"/> ประถมศึกษา	<input type="checkbox"/> มัธยมศึกษา
<input type="checkbox"/> ปวช./ปวส./อนุปริญญา	<input type="checkbox"/> ปริญญาตรีขึ้นไป	<input type="checkbox"/> อื่น ๆ โปรดระบุ
7. อาชีพของท่าน

<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่ได้ประกอบอาชีพ	<input type="checkbox"/> วางงาน (เคยทำงานมาก่อน)
<input type="checkbox"/> พนักงาน/ลูกจ้างบริษัทเอกชน	<input type="checkbox"/> รับราชการ/รัฐวิสาหกิจ
<input type="checkbox"/> รับจ้างรายวัน/รายเดือน	<input type="checkbox"/> ค้าขาย/ธุรกิจส่วนตัว
<input type="checkbox"/> นักเรียน/นักศึกษา	<input type="checkbox"/> อื่น ๆ โปรดระบุ
8. อาชีพของสามี

<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่ได้ประกอบอาชีพ	<input type="checkbox"/> วางงาน (เคยทำงานมาก่อน)
<input type="checkbox"/> พนักงาน/ลูกจ้างบริษัทเอกชน	<input type="checkbox"/> รับราชการ/รัฐวิสาหกิจ
<input type="checkbox"/> รับจ้างรายวัน/รายเดือน	<input type="checkbox"/> ค้าขาย/ธุรกิจส่วนตัว
<input type="checkbox"/> นักเรียน/นักศึกษา	<input type="checkbox"/> อื่น ๆ โปรดระบุ
9. รายได้ของท่าน บาท ต่อ เดือน
10. จำนวนสมาชิกในครอบครัว (ที่อยู่ร่วมกัน) คน
11. ประเภทครอบครัวของท่าน

<input type="checkbox"/> ครอบครัวเดี่ยว (อาศัยอยู่ร่วมกันเฉพาะ พ่อแม่ลูก)
<input type="checkbox"/> ครอบครัวขยาย (มีญาติพี่น้องอาศัยอยู่ในครอบครัวด้วย) โปรดระบุ.....

ตอนที่ 2 ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับประสบการณ์ความรุนแรง

ในรอบ 1 ปี ที่ผ่านมามีท่านถูกกระทำในเรื่องเหล่านี้หรือไม่อย่างไร

- | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. คำว่า ด้วยถ้อยคำที่หยาบคาย | <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่เคย | <input type="checkbox"/> เคย | ประมาณ | ครั้ง/ต่อเดือน |
| 2. ช่มชู้ จะทำร้าย/ทอดทิ้ง | <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่เคย | <input type="checkbox"/> เคย | ประมาณ | ครั้ง/ต่อเดือน |
| 3. บังคับให้ทำในสิ่งที่ไม่ต้องการ | <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่เคย | <input type="checkbox"/> เคย | ประมาณ | ครั้ง/ต่อเดือน |
| 4. กักขัง / หน่วงเหนี่ยว | <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่เคย | <input type="checkbox"/> เคย | ประมาณ | ครั้ง/ต่อเดือน |
| 5. ตบ / ตี / ต่อย | <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่เคย | <input type="checkbox"/> เคย | ประมาณ | ครั้ง/ต่อเดือน |
| 6. ใช้อาวุธข่มขู่ | <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่เคย | <input type="checkbox"/> เคย | ประมาณ | ครั้ง/ต่อเดือน |
| 7. ใช้อาวุธทำร้าย | <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่เคย | <input type="checkbox"/> เคย | ประมาณ | ครั้ง/ต่อเดือน |
| 8. นอกใจหรือมีหญิงอื่น | <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่เคย | <input type="checkbox"/> เคย | ประมาณ | ครั้ง/ต่อเดือน |
| 9. มีเพศสัมพันธ์โดยท่านไม่เต็มใจ | <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่เคย | <input type="checkbox"/> เคย | ประมาณ | ครั้ง/ต่อเดือน |
| 10. บังคับให้มีเพศสัมพันธ์ในทำที่ท่านไม่เต็มใจ | <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่เคย | <input type="checkbox"/> เคย | ประมาณ | ครั้ง/ต่อเดือน |
| 11. อื่น ๆ โปรดระบุ..... | | | | |
| 12. ผลกระทบของการถูกกระทำรุนแรงในรอบครัว | | | | |

ผลกระทบ	ไม่มีผลกระทบ	มีผลกระทบ น้อย	มีผลกระทบปาน กลาง	มีผลกระทบ มาก
1. รู้สึกวิตกกังวล / เครียด / นอนไม่หลับ				
2. รู้สึกทุกข์ใจ / ไร้ค่า / ต่ำหนืดตนเอง / ซึมเศร้า				
3. ความคุมอารมณ์ได้น้อย โกรธง่าย ขว้างปาสิ่งของ				
4. มีความคิดอยากทำร้ายผู้อื่น / แก่แค้น				
5. อยากทำร้ายตนเอง / อยากตาย				
6. ต้องออกจากงาน / ตกงาน				
7. มีปัญหาด้านเศรษฐกิจ				
8. คนในครอบครัวบาดเจ็บ / พิกการ / เสียชีวิต				
9. ครอบครัวท่านแตกแยก / แยกทางกัน				
10. ลูกติดการพนัน / ใช้สารเสพติด / หนีออกจากบ้าน / ถูกดำเนินคดี				
11. มีทัศนคติที่ไม่ดีในเรื่องเพศ				
12. อื่น ๆ โปรดระบุ				

ตอนที่ 3 ปัจจัยอื่นๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้อง

1. รายได้รวมของ ครอบครัวท่าน บาท / เดือน
2. ที่มาของรายได้ครอบครัว (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ ตามความเป็นจริง)

<input type="checkbox"/> ตนเอง	<input type="checkbox"/> สามี	<input type="checkbox"/> บิดา มารดา
<input type="checkbox"/> บุตร	<input type="checkbox"/> ญาติ	<input type="checkbox"/> อื่น ๆ โปรดระบุ
3. ความเพียงพอของรายได้

<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่เพียงพอ	<input type="checkbox"/> เพียงพอแต่ไม่เหลือเก็บ
<input type="checkbox"/> เพียงพอและเหลือเก็บเล็กน้อย	<input type="checkbox"/> เพียงพอและเหลือเก็บมาก
4. กรณีรายได้ไม่เพียงพอกับค่าใช้จ่ายท่านแก้ปัญหาอย่างไร

<input type="checkbox"/> กู้ยืมนอกระบบ	<input type="checkbox"/> กู้ยืมจากสถาบันการเงินต่าง ๆ เช่น ธนาคาร, สถาบันการเงินเอกชน
<input type="checkbox"/> ขอความช่วยเหลือจากญาติ พี่น้อง / เพื่อน	<input type="checkbox"/> ขอความช่วยเหลือจากหน่วยงานราชการ/เอกชน
<input type="checkbox"/> ใช้บริการโรงรับจำนำ	<input type="checkbox"/> อื่น ๆ โปรดระบุ
5. การใช้สุราหรือเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ ของท่าน

<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่ดื่ม	<input type="checkbox"/> ดื่มเฉพาะโอกาสพิเศษ	<input type="checkbox"/> ดื่มเป็นประจำ ประมาณแก้วต่อครั้ง
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6. ประเภทของเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ที่ท่านดื่ม (เลือกได้มากกว่า 2 ข้อ)

<input type="checkbox"/> สุรา	<input type="checkbox"/> เบียร์	<input type="checkbox"/> ไวน์
<input type="checkbox"/> เหล้าขาว	<input type="checkbox"/> อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ	
7. การใช้สุราหรือเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ ของสามี

<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่ดื่ม	<input type="checkbox"/> ดื่มเฉพาะโอกาสพิเศษ	<input type="checkbox"/> ดื่มเป็นประจำ ประมาณแก้วต่อครั้ง
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8. ประเภทของเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ที่สามีดื่ม (เลือกได้มากกว่า 2 ข้อ)

<input type="checkbox"/> สุรา	<input type="checkbox"/> เบียร์	<input type="checkbox"/> ไวน์
<input type="checkbox"/> เหล้าขาว	<input type="checkbox"/> อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ	
9. การใช้สารเสพติด ของท่าน

<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่ใช้	<input type="checkbox"/> บุหรี่	<input type="checkbox"/> สารระเหย	<input type="checkbox"/> ยาบ้า (แอมเฟตามีน)
<input type="checkbox"/> ยาอี / ยาเค	<input type="checkbox"/> กัญชา	<input type="checkbox"/> อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ	
10. การใช้สารเสพติด ของสามี

<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่ใช้	<input type="checkbox"/> บุหรี่	<input type="checkbox"/> สารระเหย	<input type="checkbox"/> ยาบ้า (แอมเฟตามีน)
<input type="checkbox"/> ยาอี / ยาเค	<input type="checkbox"/> กัญชา	<input type="checkbox"/> อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ	
11. ขณะเกิดการกระทำรุนแรงสามีของท่านมีอาการเมาสุราหรือสารเสพติดหรือไม่

<input type="checkbox"/> มี	<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่มี
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12. สามีของท่านเคยถูกบิดามารดาทำร้ายหรือไม่

<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่เคย	<input type="checkbox"/> เคย	<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่ทราบ
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13. สามีของท่านกระทำในเรื่องต่อไปนี้หรือไม่ (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อตามความเป็นจริง)

<input type="checkbox"/> เล่นการพนัน	<input type="checkbox"/> เที่ยวสถานบันเทิง	<input type="checkbox"/> ใช้จ่ายฟุ่มเฟือย
<input type="checkbox"/> ไม่ดูแลครอบครัว	<input type="checkbox"/> นอกใจ	<input type="checkbox"/> อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ

ตอนที่ 4 ความต้องการเมื่อไปแจ้งความที่สถานีตำรวจ และความต้องการความช่วยเหลือจากหน่วยงานต่าง ๆ

ความต้องการของท่านเมื่อไปแจ้งความที่สถานีตำรวจ

ความต้องการเมื่อไปแจ้งความ	ไม่ต้องการ อย่างยิ่ง	ไม่ต้องการ	ต้องการ	ต้องการ อย่างยิ่ง
1. จับสามีเข้าคุกและดำเนินคดีตามกฎหมาย				
2. เพื่อเป็นหลักฐาน / เหตุผลในการยุติความสัมพันธ์ฉันท์สามีภรรยา หรือเพื่อฟ้องหย่า				
3. เพื่อเป็นหลักฐานในการดำเนินคดีทางกฎหมายหากสามีกระทำความผิดซ้ำ				
4. เพื่อให้ตำรวจกล่าวตักเตือนให้สามีรู้ว่าการกระทำรุนแรงต่อภรรยาเป็นสิ่งผิดกฎหมาย				
5. เพื่อให้ตำรวจขังสามีชั่วคราว เมื่ออารมณ์สงบแล้วจึงปล่อยตัว				
6. เพื่อให้ตำรวจปรับสามี				
7. เพื่อให้สามีรู้สึกกลัว และเข็ดหลาบไม่กล้ากระทำการรุนแรงอีก				
8. เพื่อยุติความรุนแรงของสามีที่เกิดขึ้นในขณะนั้น / หยุดการทำร้ายของสามี				
9. เพื่อหลบภัยจากสามีชั่วคราว				
10. เพื่อขอความคุ้มครอง เพื่อความปลอดภัยของตนเองและครอบครัว				
11. เพื่อให้ตำรวจดำเนินการไกล่เกลี่ยปัญหาที่เกิดขึ้น				
12. เพื่อขอรับคำปรึกษาจากเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจ				
13. ต้องการให้เจ้าหน้าที่ติดต่อหน่วยงานต่างๆ ที่ให้ความช่วยเหลือ				
14. อื่นๆ โปรด ระบุ.....				

การต้องการความช่วยเหลือเมื่อประสบกับความรุนแรงในครอบครัวท่าน

ความต้องการช่วยเหลือ	ไม่ต้องการ อย่างยิ่ง	ไม่ต้องการ	ต้องการ	ต้องการ อย่างยิ่ง
1. ต้องการให้มีแพทย์ พยาบาลให้ความรู้ในการดูแล รักษา เบื้องต้น เมื่อได้รับบาดเจ็บจากการถูกกระทำรุนแรง				
2. ต้องการให้มีผู้เชี่ยวชาญในการให้คำปรึกษา ช่วยเหลือ บำบัด ฟื้นฟูทางจิตใจแก่ตัวท่าน				
3. ต้องการให้มีผู้เชี่ยวชาญในการให้คำปรึกษา ช่วยเหลือ บำบัด ฟื้นฟูทางจิตใจแก่สามี				
4. ต้องการให้มีหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องให้ความรู้ ด้านสิทธิ และข้อกฎหมายที่เกี่ยวข้องกับความรุนแรงในครอบครัว				
5. ต้องการให้มีหน่วยงานช่วยเหลือและให้คำปรึกษาในการ ดำเนินคดี				
6. ต้องการให้เจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจคุ้มครองเพื่อความปลอดภัย ของตนเองและครอบครัว				
7. ต้องการให้มีตำรวจหญิงในการสอบสวน				
8. ต้องการให้มีที่พักที่ปลอดภัยเพื่อป้องกันการทำร้ายจาก สามี				
9. ต้องการมีบ้านพักอาศัยสำหรับตนเองและลูก				
10. ต้องการให้มีศูนย์พึ่งพิงสำหรับผู้ประสบปัญหาความ รุนแรงในครอบครัว				
11. ต้องการให้มีการสนับสนุนด้านอาชีพ ส่งเสริมรายได้เพื่อ การพึ่งพิงตนเอง				
12. ต้องการให้หน่วยงานรัฐที่เกี่ยวข้อง เช่น กรมคุมประพฤติ มาช่วยปรับพฤติกรรมของสามี				
13. ต้องการให้หน่วยงานรัฐ เช่น ตำรวจเข้าไปยุติความรุนแรง เมื่อเกิดการกระทำรุนแรงขึ้น				
14. อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....				

1.ขอให้ท่านเล่าถึงเหตุการณ์ความรุนแรงที่ร้ายแรงที่สุด

2..ขอให้ท่านเล่าถึงเหตุการณ์ที่นำมาสู่การแจ้งความ



3.ท่านคิดว่าเจ้าหน้าที่หรือหน่วยงานใดที่น่าจะมาช่วยแก้ปัญหาในเรื่องนี้และอย่างไร (ตามลำดับจากมากไปหาน้อย)

☐ ตำรวจ

☐ นักจิตวิทยา

☐ นักสังคมสงเคราะห์

☐ แพทย์/พยาบาล

☐ มูลนิธิ หรือองค์กรพัฒนาเอกชน

☐ นักกฎหมาย/ทนายความ/อัยการ/ศาล

☐ อื่น ๆ โปรดระบุ

4.ข้อเสนอแนะเพิ่มเติม

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